

id Plea Renewed y Ford on ambodia

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Ford said tonight there was no hope of ending the killing and negotiating a settlement in Cambodia "unless Congress quickly provides necessary means for Cambodia to survive."

At a news conference that he abandoned after saying he was going to all the world that night, President Ford also declared the reliability of the United States was at stake in providing to Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"We cannot help our friends in Southeast Asia if we violate our trust that we would help them with arms, food and supplies as long as they remain committed to fight for their own freedom," Mr. Ford said. "We have been false to ourselves, to word and to our friends."

"Sense of Shame"

Mr. Ford added that he would think for a moment that we can walk away from this without a deep sense of shame.

President Ford was making the statement in a series of pleas to Congress for fast action on his request for an additional \$222 million for Cambodia and \$300 million for South Vietnam.

Mr. Ford said that "time is running out" for Cambodia. Mr. Ford declared, "It will continue to be a negotiated settlement that the Congress to do its part in providing the assistance needed to make such a settlement possible."

Meanwhile, the State Department, arguing for quick congressional approval of the aid to Cambodia, said that loss of the country would have an adverse "psychological effect" on South Vietnam.

Testimony before a House subcommittee, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also said that failure of the legislature to vote the aid would kill any chance of negotiated settlement in Cambodia.

Unless emergency aid is provided, he said, "they (the Khmer Rouge government) will be able to resist the military assault."

Mr. Kissinger said, "I can guarantee that there will be no peaceful settlement if the people of Phnom Penh do not have the means to resist."

U.S. Airlift Resumes

PHNOM PENH, March 6 (AP)—The United States today resumed an emergency airlift of ammunition, fuel and food into Cambodia but a late start cut the number of missions.

Officials said the United States launched 40 rounds of rockets captured U.S. 105-mm artillery fire hit in and around the Phnom Penh airport, with some falling about 300 yards from the runway.

U.S. officials said the Phnom Penh airport was hit by a rocket fired from a boat in the Tonle Sap, a large body of water south of Phnom Penh.

The spokesman said the eight sorties delivered about 350 tons of aid. The airlift of the aid is averaging 15 to 25 sorties a day, delivering 300 to 600 tons.

Washington, however, the Pentagon said 32 planes landed in Cambodia and other planes reached Phnom Penh tonight.

Mr. Kissinger said the Pentagon had received reports of an increasing number of Phnom Penh airports during the daylight hours when planes were coming and going.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian army sent about 2,000 troops and armored vehicles against the Khmer Rouge forces in the northwest of the country. Military sources said the purpose of the operation was to push the Khmer Rouge out of the range of the Phnom Penh airport.



SCENE OF BATTLE IN TEL AVIV—The Savoy Hotel yesterday after battle between Israeli commandos and Palestinian guerrillas who were holding hostages in the building.

In Talks Not Limited to Oil OPEC Would Meet West on Prices

By Juan de Onis

ALGERIA, March 6 (NYT)—The oil-exporting countries offered today to negotiate with industrialized nations on oil price "stabilization" in an international conference on raw materials, minerals and development.

After their first conference, the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said in a closing declaration that they supported such negotiations "if equal attention is paid to the problems facing both the developed and developing countries."



RAPPROCHEMENT—The Shah of Iran (left) embracing Vice-President of Iraq Saddam Hussein after announcement that countries had agreed to settle problems.

Iran, Iraq Agree in Algiers To Resolve Border Conflict

By Jim Hoagland

ALGERIA, March 6 (UPI)—Iran and Iraq agreed today to end the intermittent border warfare that has enflamed the Persian Gulf and to settle peacefully their dispute over frontiers.

As outlined in a joint communiqué issued here, the two nations will effectively "legitimize" Iran's claims to part of the Shatt al Arab estuary in return for an end to Iranian military help for the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq. Implementation of the agreement would probably end the costly Kurdish revolt against Baghdad.

Germany Subject Of Paris Bombing

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—An explosion tonight caused heavy damage to a building which houses offices of the Axel Springer publishing group and West German television near the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. There were no injuries.

The explosion was on the second floor at 31 Rue du Colisée. An advertising agency has its offices on that floor. The offices of the German organization are on other floors.

A telephone call warned firemen at the blast 20 minutes in advance. A tract delivered to the French news agency, signed by the "Group of March," called for "international solidarity" and "direct actions until the total liberation and amnesty of the Baader-Meinhof group (of West German anarchists) and libertarians still tortured in prisons."

The summit conference rejected the idea of talks with industrial consumers on energy prices alone.

The OPEC leaders here said they were the "vanguard" of the commodity-exporting countries of the Third World.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria said in a closing statement that the industrial countries were required to negotiate now with the OPEC because the oil countries had gained control over their resources and could regulate prices.

In the past, Mr. Boumedienne said, the commodity-exporting countries had had no "real bargaining power" and their views on international economic cooperation were not taken into account.

With OPEC, this has changed, he said.

"We are more united than ever, strong in our rights, and supported by the Third World, which will be the main beneficiaries if there is stability of prices," the Shah of Iran said in an address at the closing meeting in the Palais des Nations.

The declaration that concluded the OPEC meeting showed the moderating influence of Saudi Arabia on key issues, rather than the more radical line of Algeria.

Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer and the world's major oil exporter, has been in close contact with the United States on the oil producer-consumer conference, for which France has invited 10 countries to a preparatory meeting in Paris April 7, including four OPEC members.

In a key section of the declaration, the OPEC chiefs of state said their countries would "insure supplies that will meet the essential requirements of the economies of the developed countries, provided that the consuming countries do not use artificial barriers to distort the normal operation of the laws of demand and supply."

In addition, the declaration said the OPEC members were "prepared to negotiate the conditions for the stabilization of oil prices which will enable the consuming countries to make necessary adjustments in their economies to higher energy costs."

To Allow Growth

Furthermore, the OPEC leaders said that they were prepared to negotiate with industrial countries on "the provision of financial facilities that will allow the growth of the economies of those countries while insuring both the value and security of the assets of OPEC member countries."

The declaration said that oil prices, which are now frozen by the OPEC until September to facilitate negotiations, will in the future have to be based on consumption, non-energy uses of oil, and the "availability and cost of alternative sources of energy."

At the same time, the value of petroleum revenues must be preserved against inflation and monetary depreciation by linking oil prices to such things as the price of manufactured goods, the rate of inflation and the real costs of goods and technology supplied by industrial countries to OPEC members, the declaration said.

The OPEC summit meeting did not endorse Algeria's call for a special OPEC fund of \$10 billion to \$15 billion to give economic aid to developing countries. Instead, it called for coordination of grants and loans by the individual countries or regional funds.

Jerusalem Reaffirms Peace Effort Tel Aviv Terror Raid: 6 Israelis, 7 Arabs Die

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV, March 6 (NYT)—Israel declared today that the terrorist raid on a Tel Aviv hotel, in which six Israelis and seven terrorists were killed between midnight and dawn this morning, would not deter the government from pursuing "its political efforts for progress toward peace."

The declaration, issued in the form of a government communiqué following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, was clearly intended to separate the current striving for an interim agreement with Egypt, for which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due in the Middle East this weekend, from the battle between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

El-Fatah, the principal group of the PLO, claimed responsibility for last night's attack in a statement issued by its headquarters in Beirut.

The government communiqué charged el-Fatah with having carried out the raid with the aim of spurring "any chance of progress toward reaching a political settlement through negotiations."

U.S., Egyptian, Syrian reaction to terrorist raid in Tel Aviv. Page 2.

The same point was made in forceful language by Premier Yitzhak Rabin when he inspected the ruins of the small Savoy Hotel, a few steps from the Mediterranean shore.

"Israel has no illusions whatsoever when it comes to the so-called PLO," the Premier said. "They have carried out another murderous atrocity... it shows exactly what they are and what they are trying to achieve. Israel is determined never to negotiate with the murderous organizations. The only place where we can meet with them is on the battlefield."

"On the other hand, they will not interfere with the normal way of life of Israel. We will continue to try our best to find ways how to move toward peace. If it will be possible, and we are determined to go on regardless of what happened last night."

A little later, Mr. Rabin said: "We will not be distracted from other problems, other dangers, or from the approaching visit (of Mr. Kissinger)."



Defense Minister Shimon Peres (right) and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel (center) visiting area of attack.

Shortly before Mr. Rabin came to the scene of the terrorist raid, Israeli soldiers searching through the hotel found a large number of weapons and a large number of soldiers and policemen on the scene. He was subdued and removed, uninjured, in an ambulance.

The toll of casualties stood tonight at three civilians and three soldiers dead, in addition to the seven terrorists. Maj.

Gen. Shlomo Gazit, director of military intelligence, said in a news conference that he estimated the number of hostages in the hotel at the time of the Israeli assault at nine.

The general said he thought one or two of the civilians had been slain by the terrorists when they stormed ashore with guns blazing from two small boats. The third, he said, was killed when a guerrilla set off an explosive charge in the room where the hostages were confined immediately after the Israeli troops opened heavy fire.

Of the three soldiers who were killed, Gen. Gazit said one was a full colonel, Uzi Yairi, 39, who had not belonged to the assault-

ing unit but had asked to participate in the attack.

Gen. Gazit said six civilians and five soldiers were wounded. He declined to give details of the civilian casualties, except to say that two of the dead were women. It appears that all were Israeli.

The hotel was not frequented by tourists.

Gen. Gazit claimed the terrorists tried to implicate Egypt in the raid, possibly to sabotage Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic peace shuttle between Egypt and Israel starting next week, the Associated Press reported. "Kissinger's mission will fail," said an Arabic phrase painted on one of the two boats that carried the guerrillas.

Gen. Gazit said one of the rubber dinghies also carried the inscription "Egyptian Army Seizes 2" which he said was "a provocation" against Egypt. The ambulance driver who transported a captured guerrilla quoted the Arab as saying that the mission had set out from Port Said, Egypt, the AP reported. Gen. Gazit said he had no such information and added that Egypt had never given military help to guerrilla missions against Israel.

Meanwhile, jittery Palestinian guerrillas opened fire on five Lebanese Army Force jets this morning in the mistaken belief that they were Israeli raiders retaliating for the Tel Aviv attack. No hits were reported on the jets, which the Lebanese Defense Ministry said "came under fire by mistake from certain places during a routine training mission over Tripoli," Lebanon's second largest city.

Gen. Gazit made it clear that, to pursue of what has become standard Israeli policy, Mr. Rabin's government had no intention of negotiating with the infiltrators or ceding to any of their demands. He declared:

"We don't believe in a policy of negotiating with that kind of blackmail. It starts with releasing 10 prisoners. The next is: 'Will you please release Tel Aviv and get out of here?'"

Among the pamphlets carried by the guerrillas were demands for the release of 10 prisoners, including the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, imprisoned since 1967.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Discards 'Olive Branch' for Gun Raid Halts Arafat's Diplomacy Bid

BEIRUT, March 6 (AP)—Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat's attempts to establish a Palestinian nation solely through the use of diplomacy ended last night with the raid in Tel Aviv.

The previously moderate Fatah guerrilla group, of which Mr. Arafat is the leader, claimed credit for the raid. In November, Mr. Arafat, who also is the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly that he came "bearing an olive branch and freedom fighter's gun."

He urged the assembly not to "let the olive branch fall from my hand." El-Fatah, the largest guerrilla unit, is among those in the PLO grouping.

Abu Yyad, the second-in-command of el-Fatah, said the resumption of terrorist activity was meant to remind Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that "there can be no peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians."

Earlier this week, a senior PLO official warned a group of U.S. businessmen: "The commando movement will switch emphasis to military operations if it feels it is getting nowhere in its political campaign."

The PLO is conceding that Mr. Arafat's UN appearance failed to win U.S. recognition or to involve the PLO in Mr. Kissinger's Middle East consultations. The guerrilla organization has become increasingly frustrated as Mr. Kissinger's chances of securing a nonbelligerency pledge between Israel and Egypt appear to be gaining.

Palestinian leaders and Syria want to block an Egyptian-Israeli second-stage disengagement accord. They fear President Anwar Sadat is more interested in reopening the Suez Canal than in the recovery of West Bank and Golan Heights territory, and that a unilateral Israeli-Egyptian accord would weaken Arab demands for Israeli withdrawal on the other fronts.

The Tel Aviv raid reconciled Mr. Arafat with radical Palestinian guerrilla groups, who had criticized his moderation as "defeatism." It also may bring about a new series of Israeli reprisals against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the guerrillas' headquarters.

Opposition Sought

Syria openly hopes that Israeli retaliation would solidify Arab opposition to Mr. Kissinger's peace initiative.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to arrive in Egypt tomorrow, to begin a new round of diplomacy aimed at a Middle East settlement.

The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which had broken away from the PLO to protest Mr. Arafat's moderation, praised the Fatah operation as a return to total war.

"It manifested the determination of the Palestinian people to fight for the liberation of all Palestinian soil," PFLP spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif said of the raid.

This blow in depth is an answer to imperialist attempts, personified by Kissinger, to subdue the Palestinian people to America's will," he said.



Yasser Arafat

Protesters Demand End to Corruption in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, March 6 (NYT)—Students, farmers, barefoot peasants, shopkeepers, Sikhs and women surged through the heart of New Delhi today in the biggest anti-government demonstration in years.

Led by Jaya Prakash Narayan, the 72-year-old follower of Mahatma Gandhi, the noisy and festive march and rally was marked by fierce attacks on the policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Congress party, which has dominated India for 27 years.

Estimates of the crowd ranged from 100,000 to 200,000. "Today's march will change India's history," Mr. Narayan said. "It is the beginning of a new chapter. The rulers will be forced to listen to the people's voice."

As the throng applauded on a field near Parliament, Mr. Narayan shook his fist and said in Hindi: "There is corruption all around, mismanagement, poverty, illiteracy. In any other country, the situation would have exploded into a revolution. We are a peaceful people. But democracy does not mean that people will tolerate corruption and misrule."

Mr. Narayan, an ailing figure who has abruptly emerged as the most powerful anti-government force in years, announced, "a monthlong agitation" across India to press demands for the dismissal of corrupt ministers, an overhaul in the education system and a national austerity program.

"People are fed up," he said. "It is the people's power that is ultimately going to prevail."

The march and demonstration were, perhaps, the most sweeping and bitter protest against Mr. Gandhi, who has served as Prime Minister for nine years.

But the overall policies of Mrs. Gandhi, who is scheduled to hold parliamentary elections next year, have rarely been attacked in such a broad way. Mr. Narayan's 50-minute speech followed his presentation of a "charter of demands" to Parliament.

This included a plea for educational and election reforms, effective distribution of land and the withdrawal of the use of emergency security measures that the government has maintained since the 1971 Bangladesh war. These enable the government to imprison dissidents or trade unionists for a period of time without charges against them.

More than 15,000 policemen and security forces were deployed around the center of the city.

There were signs in Hindi reading: "Vacate the Throne, the People Have Come" and "The Government Which Cannot Provide Food and Clothing is Worthless." A group of lawyers walked arm in arm, chanting: "Indira Gandhi will not last."

Prices Decline At Wholesale Level in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT)—Wholesale prices in the United States fell by 0.5 per cent in February for the third consecutive month of decline, the Labor Department reported today.

The index of wholesale prices has fallen at an annual rate of 6.3 per cent in the last three months. However, wholesale prices on average are still 14.6 per cent above those of February, 1974. Story Page 7.

Military's Demands Outlined

Portuguese Moderate Groups Seek Limits on Army Power

By Henry Gimiger

LISBON, March 6 (UPI)—Moderate groups in Portugal are trying to resist an attempt by the armed forces to hold on to political power indefinitely.

The crucial struggle is going on

China, Russia Send Groups To Visit Hanoi

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, March 6 (UPI)—As the military situation in Cambodia turns in favor of the Khmer Rouge insurgents, a Chinese military delegation has made a public appearance in Hanoi for the first time since the early 1960s, according to Western analysts.

According to a Western news report from Hanoi, the Soviet Union's vice-minister for foreign affairs, Nikolai Piryubin, was in the North Vietnamese capital on Monday. It was not known if Mr. Piryubin, who specializes in Asian affairs, was still in Hanoi.

Western analysts, with scanty information to go on, speculate that the reported visits could be tied to the rapidly developing situation in Cambodia or to the military situation in South Vietnam, or to both.

Anticipate Capture
It is thought that the Russians and the Chinese may be positioning themselves in anticipation of the capture of Phnom Penh and the routing of the American-supported Lon Nol government.

"Hanoi is certainly the pressure point," a Western analyst said. "The Khmer Communists owe more to the North Vietnamese than to anyone else." Many of the little-known leaders of the Communist party of Cambodia are believed to have been trained in North Vietnam beginning two decades ago.

It appears that the Chinese, who have provided the Khmer Rouge with the bulk of their weapons and ammunition, which have been delivered by the North Vietnamese, are in a superior position to the Russians.

The Chinese also have sheltered Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal leader of the insurgent government, since he was overthrown by a rightist coup on March 18, 1970.

No Soviet Arms
The Soviet Union, which still maintains thin diplomatic ties with the Lon Nol government and a Chinese-located embassy in Phnom Penh, has not armed the Communist-led Cambodian forces. Consequent bitterness has been publicly voiced by Prince Sihanouk and privately by the North Vietnamese.

"I can imagine that the Soviets are panicking right now about what their future relations are going to be with Communist Cambodia," a Western analyst said. But another Western diplomat took the opposite position. He contended that since the North Vietnamese are closer to the Russians than to the Chinese, the Khmer Rouge leadership may ultimately end up closer to the Soviet Union than to China.

UCLA Doctors Report Risk Cut In Heart Surgery

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (UPI)—New knowledge about the muscle lining of the heart's main pumping chamber has made it possible to perform safe and successful open-heart surgery on high-risk patients, according to University of California at Los Angeles researchers.

Dr. Gerald Buckberg has found that damage to the muscle lining of the left ventricle is responsible for 90 per cent of deaths following open-heart surgery.

The new understanding of the importance of the muscle lining made possible by Dr. Buckberg's research enables surgeons to predict which patients are vulnerable to having the delicate tissue damaged, as well as how it becomes damaged.

Before the current research, 20 to 50 per cent of patients undergoing open-heart surgery required drugs to stimulate the heart and put out enough blood to supply the needs of the body. About 5 to 20 per cent of all patients died because the heart could not, despite these drugs, beat strongly enough.

Since the new findings, only 3 per cent of patients at UCLA have required drugs to support their circulation after open-heart surgery, and no patient has died.

Drought Reduces Yugoslav Power

BELGRADE, March 6 (AP)—A drought has lowered levels of most of Yugoslavia's reservoirs, curbing hydroelectric power production and causing the nation's worst power shortage in 40 years. Residents of Belgrade are dealing with 10-per-cent power reductions for six-hour periods and 20-per-cent reductions are planned.

Street lighting has been cut in major cities, electric signs are banned and television broadcasting hours have been reduced.

behind closed doors in consultations between a special military commission of eight officers led by Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and representatives of the political parties on what the armed forces call their "institutionalization" as a permanent force in political life.

The Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats and groups more to the right are fighting against what they fear will be a military dictatorship. The Communists and their allies, trying to remain close to Brig. Gonçalves and the other leftist elements in the Armed Forces Movement, appear ready to grant everything the officers want.

The military demands include the following:

- Separation of civil and military powers with the armed forces constituting a state within the state with legislative power in their own field, although nominally they would come under the president of the republic.

- Control by the armed forces over the decrees and legislation of future governments, perhaps through an upper house that would be entirely military.
- Harmonization of the future constitution with the program of the Armed Forces Movement.

- A prohibition on conservative changes by future governments in the recently published three-year economic and social program.
- A requirement that future presidents have the confidence of the armed forces—in effect a veto power over presidential candidates.

- Presence of military men in the government, at least in the defense and economic ministries and possibly in the premiership.
- A presidential system in which the cabinet would be responsible solely to the president and not to the legislature.

- A transitional period of three to five years during which some of the above military powers would be exercised. Others would have indefinite duration.

The military apparently wants an agreement with the political parties before the campaign begins for the election of a constituent assembly. The election is set for April 12. The campaign, which was to have formally opened Monday, has been postponed to March 20—consistently for "technical" reasons but many political figures believe the campaign was postponed to allow time for an agreement.

Some of these political leaders fear that, if there is no agreement, there will be no elections. Once the elections are held, the parties for the first time will owe their legitimacy to the electorate and not to the armed forces, whose coup April 25 permitted their legal activity for the first time in almost 50 years.

Guardians of Revolution
The military leaders feel that, as guardians of a revolution they started, they have a right to a say in politics. It is believed that the military wants to reach a written agreement on its future role before the election because the parties will be in a stronger position to oppose the armed forces after the vote.

Some concession to the military demands will be necessary, most of the moderates acknowledge. But control over the acts of future governments and assemblies, a veto over presidential candidates and an assurance in advance of positions in the cabinet are considered tantamount to a military take-over.

The critical question for the parties is whether they can hold out on at least some of the demands and still have elections. The moderate parties believe they have a majority in the armed forces in their favor.

Voting Age Is Cut To 18 for Italians

ROME, March 6 (UPI)—Parliament voted today to lower the age of majority from 21 to 18 but the government said that it may be too late to include 18-year-olds in the lists of voters for June regional elections.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 336 to 82 to pass a Senate-approved bill which made Italy the 47th country to grant full civil rights to 18-year-olds.

The measure gave 18-year-olds the right to vote, marry and assume contractual obligations without seeking permission from their parents.

Champ Finds The Hole in The Doughnut
AKRON, Ohio, March 6 (UPI)—Eric Stone, 14, has eaten 33 glazed doughnuts in 14 minutes, 40 seconds, to notch his name as champion doughnut eater in the Guinness Book of World Records.

The record listed in the book, set by a student in Durham, England, was 20 doughnuts consumed in 15 minutes.

Asked how he felt following his record-breaking performance Tuesday he said: "I feel like throwing up."



Rain-soaked protesters awaiting the arrival of Secretary of State Kissinger yesterday in Cardiff, Wales.

18 Countries Hold Energy Talks in Paris

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The 18-nation International Energy Agency began another round of talks today on a policy for stabilizing world oil prices and the development of new sources of energy.

With events moving rapidly on energy issues following the French invitation sent out last weekend for a consumer-producer preparatory conference next month, the IEA members were expected to come up with a new policy position before the meeting ends tomorrow.

They have set as their goal an agreement on the development of "alternative sources of energy" before responding to the French invitations.

The four oil-exporting countries on the French list—Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Iran and Algeria—accepted invitations to the conference during the Algiers meeting of oil producers that ended today. The three developing nations on the list—Brazil, Zaire and India—already have accepted, leaving the IEA countries still to respond.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said today, as the meeting got under way, that he was "hopeful for an agreement" on the alternative sources question so the IEA could accept the French invitation.

The producer nations complicated things in Algiers yesterday when they supported an Algerian request that the energy conference be widened to include general relations between the industrial and developing worlds. Some IEA nations have preferred to limit the forthcoming conference to energy questions alone.

Iran and Iraq Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

The Kurds moved into Iraqi territory this winter and the Soviet Union delivered heavy artillery and surface-to-surface missiles to Iraq.

In December, Iraq accused Iran of shooting down two Iraqi warplanes with American-made missiles. Each side has suffered several hundred military and civilian casualties in two years of artillery and air clashes along their borders.

The settlement could also have an important impact on the Arab-Israeli crisis. Iraq is the main supporter of radical Palestinian groups that have rejected any peaceful settlement with Israel. But Mr. Hussein reportedly had held out the promise to Egypt that such support would be moderated if the Kurdish revolt was brought to an end.

In a three-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in Istanbul in December, Iraq reportedly refused to discuss the Kurdish question until the Shatt al Arab dispute was settled. It was not immediately known why the Shah apparently dropped that condition in accepting the Algiers accord, which indicates that both problems will be settled simultaneously.

N.Y. Telephone Has Third Fire
NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. was hit by the third fire in a week today as a one-alarm blaze damaged a switching station in Elmhurst, Queens.

The fire was brought under control in about 30 minutes and damage appeared slight compared with a Manhattan fire a week ago that knocked out 170,000 telephones.

Another telephone facility in midtown Manhattan had a small fire yesterday, but telephone service was unaffected. A company spokesman said the FBI would be asked to investigate the series of fires.

Protesters Greet Kissinger on Visit to Wales

CARDIFF, Wales, March 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger encountered anti-American demonstrators today outside the City Hall of this Welsh capital. But he entered unopposed to applause and the sound of trumpets.

The 400 demonstrators—Greek Cypriots, Welsh nationalists, Marxists, supporters of Chilean leftists and Vietnamese Communists, and electricians demanding more pay—shouted obscenities and brandished banners. But no incidents were reported.

Mr. Kissinger is in Britain on his way to the Middle East. The secretary, his wife, Nancy, and the new U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Elliot Richardson, arrived in this port city, 120 miles west of London, to attend ceremonies honoring British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, a personal friend of Mr. Kissinger's.

The demonstrators met them outside City Hall holding banners that read: "Kissinger—Warrior—Kissinger—Hands Off Greece and Cyprus." "Down With NATO American Imperialism." "U.S. Out of Judechima."

The ceremony inside was to bestow the "freedom of the city" on Mr. Callaghan and George Thomas, deputy speaker in the House of Commons. Both have represented the city in Parliament for 30 years.

Television networks had to cancel plans for live coverage because striking electricians refused to hook up the TV equipment. The strike also cut out the public address system and

dimmed the normal lighting in the ornate assembly room.

About 700 dignitaries stood and applauded as a smiling Mr. Kissinger led the American visitors to their seats in the front row. Trumpeters of the Welsh Guards sounded a fanfare.

Conferring the freedom of the city is the greatest honor this 900-year-old city can bestow on an individual. The only other living freemen are Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

Talks on Cyprus
LONDON, March 6 (UPI)—Mr. Kissinger will meet Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios in Brussels tomorrow to seek a new basis for resuming the stalled negotiations with Turkey over the future of Cyprus.

The announcement of the meeting was made simultaneously today in Athens and London.

Mr. Kissinger is to go to Aswan, Egypt, tomorrow to begin a new mission seeking an agreement between Egypt and Israel. But en route he will stop for a few hours in the Belgian capital to deal with the other Middle East crisis—the Cyprus dispute.

The official announcements said only that the two diplomatic leaders would discuss Cyprus and other matters of interest between Greece and the United States.

Plan for Talks
American officials added, however, that Mr. Kissinger will be checking whether Mr. Bitsios has proposals for a plan that would serve as a basis for proposing to Turkey that talks on the future of Cyprus be resumed.

Angered by the Feb. 4 cutoff of American military aid voted by the U.S. Congress, Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Ertel canceled earlier plans to meet with Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bitsios. The U.S. State Department has been concerned about keeping Turkey in NATO and from closing American bases.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bitsios originally had scheduled their encounter for Feb. 14 but Mr. Bitsios had to cancel that meeting when Turkish Cypriots declared a separate government in the northern half of the island occupied by the Turkish Army since the summer.

Barge Accident Kills Man, Spills Oil in Mississippi

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Thousands of barrels of crude oil spilled into the Mississippi River last night after two of four barges slammed into a bridge pier here, killing a man and injuring three.

According to the Coast Guard, the oil spill was spotted as far downstream as 40 miles from Vicksburg and there were accumulations along the shoreline. There appeared to be no immediate threat to the water supply of Vicksburg or to the communities along the river, which obtain their water from wells.

An engineer of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, who made an aerial survey of the area said that wildlife was spotted along the river but that he did not see "any dead ones."

One of the barges was wedged against the bridge, another barge, which authorities said earlier had sunk, was located by helicopter downstream from the bridge. The two other barges were beached on the bank near the bridge.

Authorities said that the leaking oil was coming from the two grounded barges.

Briton, Russia Set Reprint Pact
MOSCOW, March 6 (Reuters)—British publisher Robert Maxwell yesterday announced an agreement granting the Soviet Union regular reprinting rights to 23 scientific and technical journals published by his Pergamon Press.

Mr. Maxwell signed the agreement with Boris Pankin, head of the Soviet State Copyright Agency. Pergamon will obtain rights to reprint seven Soviet journals, including one called Petroleum Science. Mr. Maxwell said.

He said he believed 23 was the largest number of journals the Soviet Union had agreed to take from a single Western publisher.

Secretary to Meet Athens Aide

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Syrians Praise Raid

Terrorist Attack in Tel Aviv Strongly Deplored by Ford

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Ford said today that the act of terrorism which occurred last night at Tel Aviv resulting in the tragic loss of innocent lives should be strongly deplored by everyone.

"Outrages of this nature can only damage the cause in whose name they are perpetrated," the President said in a statement issued at the White House.

Responding to questions, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that it was "impossible to tell" what effect the attack would have on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's current Middle East peace mission.

In Cardiff, Wales, Mr. Kissinger condemned the Arab attack as "random and senseless" and said that it could only provoke counter-strikes and make his peace effort more difficult.

Leaves Saddened
Mr. Kissinger told a dinner audience that he will leave for the Middle East "saddened by the knowledge that innocent lives have been sacrificed" but added: "We shall continue our efforts to promote negotiations and further steps toward peace in the Middle East—because we must and because the alternative is more travail and tragedy, not only for the peoples concerned, but ultimately for the world."

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, in Cardiff, welcomed Mr. Kissinger, described the terrorist attack as "yet another wicked and senseless act of violence" that "could drive many to despair."

"I condemn such violence from whichever side it comes," Mr. Callaghan said in his dinner speech.

"I hope the men and governments of goodwill in the Middle East will not allow these actions to deflect them from the path of peaceful negotiations. If they do allow themselves to be deflected, they will be merely playing into the hands of the perpetrators of violence."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim deplored "acts of violence of this kind," a UN spokesman said.

Such incidents, he said, "heighten tension and make more difficult the process of reaching by peaceful means a just and early settlement of the Middle East problem."

In Rome, Vatican Radio condemned the attack and called for courage to end violence through peaceful means in the Middle East.

Timed With Mission
At Aswan, Egypt, officials said that they believed the Palestinian attack on Tel Aviv was timed to coincide with Mr. Kissinger's peace mission.

They refrained from condemning it, even while admitting that it could be interpreted as an expression of anger at Egypt's cooperation with Mr. Kissinger toward a second-stage disengagement with Israel in the Sinai.

The primary aim of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East tour which will start here tomorrow.

"The Palestinians appear to have intended the operation as a reminder of their presence and as a warning that they cannot be neglected or ignored," he added.

Syria's government-controlled press praised the raid on Tel Aviv as "the most daring attack ever

carried out by a commando group."

The Ba'ath party and the government organ Al Thawra gave the raid full front-page coverage indicating unqualified Syrian support of the operation.

The paper, apparently warning of Israeli retaliation, said that coming days would bring "important events which Arabs must face together as one man, whatever may happen on the military or diplomatic field of battle."

A Syrian official commented that Israel "has to understand sooner or later that it will never have peace or security while continuing to ignore the people of Palestine and their rights."

"Occupation of land and security belts cannot protect Israel from attacks of the Palestine revolution and the determination of all Arabs to get back their rights."

In Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital, the state radio called the attack "the boldest Palestinian operation ever in the heart of Israel."

In Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas said that they were on alert for possible Israeli reprisals.

U.S. Training Israeli and Arab Troops

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 6 (UPI)—Israel, Arab and Iranian soldiers are learning to use two U.S. missile systems at the Redstone Arsenal here, an Army spokesman has disclosed.

Lt. Paul Hornak of the Missile and Munitions Center and School said the Israeli soldiers were studying the Lance missile and soldiers from Saudi Arabia and Iran were studying the Hawk missile.

Both are tactical weapons fired by armies in the field and not from silos, he said.

Lt. Hornak said other Israeli soldiers were being trained with the Lance missile at Anniston (Ala.) Army Depot, Fort Sill, Okla., and Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. He said a total of 80 to 90 Israelis were studying the missile.

He refused to discuss the possibility that the soldiers could use the two weapons systems against each other in any renewed Arab-Israeli fighting.

"We don't even deal with that at all," Lt. Hornak said. "That's something for the politicians to hash out among themselves."

"There are seven Israelis here studying maintenance and repair aspects of U.S. weapons systems," he said. "All seven arrived Feb. 21. I can tell you that all seven are studying the Lance."

Lt. Hornak said four enlisted men from Saudi Arabia and 17 Iranian soldiers, including officers and enlisted men, are "studying Hawk missile systems."

He said the Missile and Munitions Center and School had trained foreign military personnel in the use of American-made weapons "since the opening of the school" in 1952.

He added that a lieutenant colonel from the Jordanian Army was "studying ammunition."



RAIDERS' BOAT—Police dragging away one of two rubber boats used by Palestinian guerrillas in staging a raid and taking hostages early yesterday morning in Tel Aviv.

The Terror Raid: 6 Israelis, 7 Arabs Die

(Continued from Page 1)

oned as a gun-runner for terrorists. Gen. Gazit said that in the conversations between Israeli officials and the terrorists, this demand was not mentioned.

He said the terrorists asked first to be given a plane to take them to Damascus and demanded that the Israelis bring, variously, the French, Greek or Vatican ambassadors or a United Nations representative as guarantors. Later they reduced their demands to safe conduct for themselves alone.

Although there is a general belief here that the terrorists set off from Lebanon, the general

said he could only state that he did not know. Gen. Gazit said the military assumed that the two small craft that carried the guerrillas ashore had been brought to within a few miles of the Israeli coast on a larger ship.

Israeli forces today captured the guerrillas' mother ship, United Press International reported. The 150-ton sailboat, came within 30 miles of the Israeli coast, the military command said. It declined to say where the boat was caught or where it was taken. It did not say if the boat had been identified.

Crowds of the curious flocked

to the shore area near the hotel all day but were kept out of the street where the action took place. Otherwise, Tel Aviv was normal, with no special security measures in evidence. Airline sources reported that more tourists than usual had booked on flights out.

Worried about the effect of the raid on tourism, particularly during the approaching Passover holidays, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol today appealed to show their solidarity with Israel by visiting it. He also called on Christian leaders to increase Holy Land pilgrimages.

ro, Trujillo, Lumumba Cited

A Reportedly Is Concerned Probe of Murder Charges

By William Greider and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—Central Intelligence Agency officials are reportedly concerned that current investigations may look into the alleged involvement in assassination plots aimed at political leaders in Cuba, Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Lumumba in the Congo, according to a reliable source.

CIA has repeatedly denied ever having a policy of direct assassination of foreign leaders. It refused to comment on reports, according to the same source, that in two episodes in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, attempts may have been made to assassinate political leaders.

The agency reportedly admitted that an assassination

Fleets Reported

Trujillo, the Dominican dictator for 31 years and a close ally of the United States, was shot by assassins in late May, 1961. Mr. Castro and his supporters claim to have fomented several assassination plots against him in the early 1960s, for which they blamed the CIA.

Last weekend, the question of CIA involvement in assassination surfaced in a news report by CBS reporter Donald Schorr, who said that CIA Director William Colby had reported to President Ford on the subject in December when Mr. Colby was reporting to the President on the CIA's domestic surveillance activities—now the subject of three separate investigations.

In theory, the assassination issue could become a subject before the presidential commission investigating CIA domestic activities, if investigators established that nonagency personnel were recruited and equipped in the United States to commit murder in another country.

Conceivably, that would be construed as a "domestic conspiracy" and thus could fall within the limited scope of the eight-member investigating commission chaired by Vice-President Rockefeller.

Cuban Relations

Government officials are concerned, the source said, that at the very least a public airing of these episodes could greatly complicate foreign relations, particularly with Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently suggested that the United States should strive to improve relations with Cuba, target of a U.S. embargo since 1961 because of its affiliation with Moscow.

Rumors and published allegations of CIA involvement in various political assassinations have circulated for many years, always denied by the intelligence agency but sometimes supported by fragments of evidence, never conclusively substantiated or refuted.

A top official, who apparently believed the stories was the late President Lyndon Johnson. A former Johnson aide, Leo Janos, in a 1973 article in *Atlantic Monthly*, said Mr. Johnson once declared that after he took office in 1964, he discovered that "we had been operating a damned 'murder' incorporated in the Caribbean."

Never Proved

Another former Johnson associate corroborated that report yesterday, relating that Mr. Johnson believed there was an attempt to kill Castro, but he never proved it.

[The Cox newspapers reported today that former CIA Director Richard Helms gave President Johnson "unqualified assurance" in 1965 that the agency had never been involved in any assassinations.]

A high-level CIA official, when asked about assassination several weeks ago in a not-for-attribution interview, gave an ambiguous reply.

He said it was basically correct that the CIA never assassinated anybody but he wanted to be careful how he phrased his statement.

"I'd rather not talk about it without doing my homework rather carefully," the official said. "[That's] basically right, fundamentally right, but I don't want to make a flat statement that we never had anything to do with any such thing. There were some things that were a little close to the edge."

One of the many ambiguities which surround the subject is the question of whether the CIA could be held responsible if it never officially directed a killing, but trained, equipped and encouraged foreign agents who pursued an assassination attempt on their own.

It is well known, for instance, that the CIA sent various Cuban emissaries to Cuba during the early 1960s, but the agency insists that none of them was sent there to kill the Cuban Premier.

A former CIA official, who served in a key post supervising Caribbean activities, suggested that the talk of "assassination teams" may have been nothing more than the emotional bravado of the Cuban exiles.

"The people who went into Cuba, frankly never got close enough to Havana to do anything like that," the ex-official said.

U.S. Purchases Turkish Opium

ISTANBUL, March 6 (UPI).—The United States today bought its first consignment of opium from Turkey since Ankara last year broke its 1971 opium pact with Washington and resumed growing opium poppies.

Halik Ciller, Turkish minister of trade, said.

The 15-ton consignment of raw opium, worth \$600,000, left Istanbul aboard a cargo jet for Los Angeles, airport officials said.

Mr. Ciller refused to name the firm that made the purchase. But he said it was the highest of three bidders from the United States, Britain and Argentina. He said the American firm would sell opium to Turkey in return.



Muhammad Ali admiring African sculpture with UN head Kurt Waldheim.

Ali to Give Part of Purse to Sahel's Hungry

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6.—Conceding with unaccustomed humility that he is "just a boxer," heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali yesterday called on U.S. leaders to stop the destruction of food and to send it to hungry millions in Africa.

Mr. Ali made his appeal at a news conference in the lobby of the General Assembly building after promoter Don King announced that he will give needy Africans part of the box-office receipts from Mr. Ali's title defense in Cleveland March 24 against Chuck Wepner. Mr. King said that for each ticket sold to the closed-circuit television broadcast of the match, he will give 50 cents to relief in the Sahel, the drought-stricken region on the southern edge of the Sahara.

Mr. Ali called the donation a "grain of sand" and added: "I'm just doing it so when I get in my new Rolls Royce and go to the \$15 million house I am building in Chicago, I won't feel guilty."

The proceeds, which Mr. King estimated at \$300,000, will be divided between the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and a private organization called Africare. Africare has raised more than \$15 million in the last three years and much of it has been spent in the seven Sahelian countries.

The new money from the Ali-Wepner bout will be concentrated on opening up wells to tap underground water in the parched Dharoor Valley in Niger.

UNICEF will use its share of the fight receipts to dig wells in Senegal, another one of the hard-hit Sahelian countries.

Mr. King and other speakers emphasized the importance of black American solidarity with Africa but a black newsmen asked what Mr. Ali is doing to help blacks here. He answered that his "first move" will be to finance the purchase of \$500,000 in property in Cleveland for the benefit of the black community there.

Asked for a poem suitable to the occasion, the champion paused only momentarily and produced the following:

"Wars on nations are fought to change maps. But wars on poverty are fought to map change."

© Los Angeles Times

73-21 Cloture Vote Guarantees Change

Senate Insures Easing of Filibuster Rule

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—By an overpowering margin, the Senate guaranteed yesterday that it would ultimately reject its filibuster rule.

By a vote of 73 to 21—the critical vote in a tedious and cumbersome procedure—the Senate limited the debate in which it has been ensnared for the last two weeks.

It made the final blow inevitable in a battle that reformers have fought for more than two decades to ease the rule that has blocked much liberal legislation.

Technically, all yesterday's vote did was to invoke cloture, or limit debate, on a motion to bring up a rules change, thus restricting each senator to one nontransferable hour of debate on the motion.

Ex-Gov. Kerner Is Seriously Ill, To Leave Prison

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, 66, suffering from lung cancer, was ordered released immediately from prison today by the U.S. Parole Board.

Kerner, a former federal appeals court judge, had served seven months of a three-year sentence on his conviction for conspiracy, bribery, fraud and tax evasion.

Kerner's lawyers earlier had released a prison doctor's report stating that he was suffering from a lung condition that could be tuberculosis or cancer.

The Chicago Sun-Times quoted unnamed sources in today's edition as saying physicians at the Federal Correctional Institute in Lexington, Ky., had diagnosed the condition to be lung cancer and recommended immediate surgery.

Kerner also has suffered four moderate heart attacks since entering the prison, the lawyers said.

House Leaders Plan Visit To China

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The top Democratic and Republican leaders in the House and their wives will visit China at the end of this month.

Aides said yesterday that plans are still tentative, but that House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., their wives and some of their staff will probably leave here on March 28.

They are expected to arrive in China on March 29 and return to the United States on April 7. The China itinerary has not yet been set, but the plans include talks with officials in Peking and visits to the countryside.

Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., and his depleted band of allies spoke for about three hours yesterday afternoon before allowing the motion to be adopted. With only limited debate permitted, they cannot prevent the Senate from adopting a new rule 22, as the filibuster rule is known.

A compromise Under the new rule, a compromise worked out by the leadership of both parties, the votes of two-thirds of the senators present and voting still would be required to end debate on future attempts to change Senate rules.

But, on all other matters, the votes of three-fifths of the total membership of the Senate—60 senators, when there are no vacancies—would be sufficient to end filibusters.

At present, a two-thirds majority is needed to end filibusters on all measures. "It's an important breakthrough," said Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., the chief spokesman for those supporting the rules change.

"It means a small minority will still have the opportunity to debate and even to stall, but not the power to paralyze," he said.

For Sen. Allen, this vote was a severe defeat. For two weeks, he used his thorough grasp of parliamentary procedure to keep the Senate in a maze of motions, points of order and repetitive talk in an effort to maintain the present rule.

Immediately after the vote, Sen. Allen took the floor and observed, "This is a sad day in the history of the United States Senate."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who holds the Senate filibuster record—a 14-hour 15-minute speech in 1957 during debate on a civil rights bill—said briefly after the vote that his views were well known.

The vote and the eventual adoption of the compromise is not a complete victory for Sen. Mondale, nor is it a total defeat for Sen. Allen.

Sen. Mondale and his supporters originally wanted to permit three-fifths of the senators present and voting to invoke cloture, a much easier total to get than 60 senators, since there are generally absenteeism for cloture votes.

The reformers had obtained a ruling from Vice President Rockefeller, acting as presiding officer, that a majority of the Senate could change its rules at the beginning of a new Congress. The Senate voted to accept that theory, making it a precedent.

As part of the compromise, the Senate voted, 53 to 43, to reverse that precedent.

Sen. Allen successfully made the point that, if there were not enough votes to obtain cloture, a senator using parliamentary devices can prevent the Senate from acting.

The full effect of the new rule cannot be accurately assessed.

Only once in history—on a consumer-protection measure last year—have 60 or more senators

Dunlop Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—John Dunlop, 68, a Harvard economics professor, labor negotiator and former Cost of Living Council director, was confirmed today by the Senate as secretary of labor.

Involving File on Airline Violations U.S. Aide Killed Himself Over Agency Mix-Up

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—His discovery Feb. 14 of a number of files concerning possible election-law violations by U.S. airlines apparently shattered William Gingery's belief that he had brought order out of chaos at the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Enforcement. Mr. Gingery killed himself three days later.

What he apparently did not know at the time of his death was that those same files had been examined by the Watergate special prosecutor in September, 1972, two months before Mr. Gingery assumed the enforcement job, according to Christopher Browne, the assistant chief of the legal division of the office Mr. Gingery headed.

A spokesman in the prosecutor's office yesterday confirmed that "we did see pertinent files."

Mr. Gingery discovered the files on the Friday before he was scheduled to testify before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures, which has been holding hearings on the CAB.

Mr. Browne to review the files during the weekend and arrange a meeting with subcommittee investigators. "I had a number of phone calls with him throughout that weekend," Mr. Browne said. When Mr. Gingery could not be contacted on Monday the 17th, Mr. Browne called Fairfax County, Virginia, police. They discovered Mr. Gingery's body in his suburban apartment. He had shot himself with a 30-06 rifle that had belonged to his father.

Mr. Gingery's anguish is revealed in a letter he wrote to the subcommittee. The last paragraph of the letter reads: "... That through an incredible succession of stupidities and assumptions and oversights (the existence of the files) came accidentally to light only on a Friday evening before a Wednesday Senate inquiry is a matter so grotesquely unbelievable, so comic, that rational men will find it explicable only through the imputation of the very cunning and malice whose absence made it all possible. The fact that subsequent inquiry will allow me to exchange the dishonor of that imputation for the dishonor of the fool is cold comfort."

The letter that became Mr. Gingery's last testament names a total of 11 U.S. airlines as having been the target of various bureau investigations. Two of them, Braniff International and American Airlines, have pleaded guilty to making illegal contributions to the campaign of President Richard Nixon in 1972. There have been no other indictments of either airline executives or corporations,

according to the special prosecutor's office.

Aside from American and Braniff, the other airlines mentioned in Mr. Gingery's document are Reeve Aleutian, United, Eastern, Continental, Flying Tiger, World, Overseas National, Trans World and Allegheny. The special prosecutor's office, the CAB and the FBI all have said that investigations are continuing.

In his letter, Mr. Gingery said he inherited a bureau in disarray that he set about to make orderly. An early priority, he said, was a probe into possible campaign contribution violations. Audits were ordered and stress was placed on finding specific areas that could be corrected by new rules or through vigilance by the Bureau of Enforcement.

Matter of Pride

"I told GAO [the General Accounting Office] what we were doing and always thereafter assumed that GAO would eventually audit our efforts—I imagine how proud the bureau would be

of the results of such an audit," Mr. Gingery wrote.

The rest of the letter relates how he came to discover the files, largely through bureaucratic misunderstanding. There is also a reference to the files being "impounded" by the "former director" who would be Richard O'Melia, now acting chairman of the CAB.

Mr. O'Melia has declined to comment on the matter, other than to point out that when he headed the bureau, investigations had been coordinated with the special prosecutor. The term "impounded," which Mr. Gingery attributed to his assistant director, Joseph Stout Jr., means only "that the material was put in the safe for security," Mr. Stout said yesterday. "By the use of that word, I mean that records were picked up and no further consultation was intended or implied."

In any case, it seems clear that Mr. Gingery did not know of the existence of some of the investigations Mr. O'Melia had ordered even if the special prosecutor did.

Michigan Campus Sex Study Draws Criticism by Proxmire

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).

About \$342,000 in federal funds has been granted to seek detailed information on campus sexual activity of Michigan State University students, it was disclosed yesterday.

The grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was awarded last spring on a noncompetitive basis to a former scientist-administrator at the institute, according to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

The grant of \$342,378 to David Kallen, now a professor at Michigan State's Department of Human Development, was \$99,761 more than requested, Sen. Proxmire said.

Unmarried Women

The project includes interviews with 400 to 600 unmarried women who go to the school's health center for pregnancy tests and volunteer to discuss their sexual activity.

Additional interviews are to be held with 400 male and 400 female students chosen at random.

The questionnaire still must be approved by the White House Office of Management and Budget before the five-hour interviews, which graduate students will conduct for \$5.50 an hour, can legally begin.

The study is part of a multi-project proposal begun two years ago on "research on the regulation of fertility."

Mr. Kallen has a professional background in survey research and clinical psychology, rather than fertility studies, Proxmire aides said.

The senator said he was concerned about possible invasions of privacy, waste of taxpayers' money and a pattern of higher grants than requested. He said he has asked the General Accounting Office to investigate the institute's grant procedures.

Better Understanding

In a reply, Mr. Kallen said Sen. Proxmire "distorted" the true nature of the project. He said: "The purpose of the study is to help provide a better understanding of the information and attitudes which influence the choice and use of contraceptives by unmarried young people."

He said the additional \$99,761 was requested to cover the pay of a research assistant and computer time, which was underestimated earlier.

"We are going to be looking at sexual behavior, but also at other aspects of behavior as well," Mr. Kallen said. "The value of the study is understanding the influence of peer groups, parents and other adults on the behavior of young people."

The Office of Management and Budget must clear any questionnaire designed for human subjects under laws covering activities funded by federal money.

ive Begun Block SST S. Flights

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—Congressional opponents of supersonic airliners yesterday led a new drive to prevent Anglo-French Concorde from to the United States next

Lester Wolff of New York Sen. William Proxmire of Wis., both Democrats, said they would introduce legislation that would stop commercial flights expected to start next year.

efforts follow the recommendation Tuesday by the Federal Aviation Administration to British Airways and Air France to fly Concorde to Washington and New York.

A congressional campaign in 1971 to block subsidies for development of a U.S.-supersonic transport by the Boeing Aircraft Co. Economically Unsound.

y argued that the aircraft would sound economically and supersonic flights would endanger the environment.

Wolff said that there was "a slim chance that Concorde would accept their legislation this year." He said that the Public Works Committee would begin hearings next week on the bill he drafted.

proposed bill would prohibit flights into the United States by supersonic airliners. Their noise levels were as those of subsonic aircraft, Wolff said that the Concorde did not meet that criterion.

France and British Airways a total of four daily flights New York's Kennedy Airport to into Dulles Airport, out Washington.

Local Protest

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Fairfax County, Virginia, is reacting angrily yesterday to the proposals to permit Concorde to land at Dulles County Board of Supervisors.

Chairman, Jean Packard, the FAA action "a disavowal of the American people's right to the American people with so many potential residents near the t."

Metropolitan Washington Council of the government's unity Planning Committee.

Mrs. Packard heads yesterday to have its staff take a comprehensive position on the SST and its impact on residents. The report is completed by April 2.

before the FAA holds its hearing on the Concorde sale.

Packard said yesterday two rights a day is just a little bit pregnant. It's like just a little bit pregnant. I'm concerned about the the rich, the potential to be home."

use Sets Vote er Oil Tariffs

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Home, in a switch of minds, yesterday set a vote for a delay in his oil

Democratic leaders had offered a postponement, matching Senate's, to allow time for on a compromise. But Reps insisted they had the to sustain the veto and

aded an early test.

orty Leader Thomas E. D. Mass, said Republican John Rhodes of Arizona had the Democrats that the House had been told Reps had the necessary votes to hold the veto.

role of two-thirds in each vote is required to override. The bill Mr. Ford vetoed the tariff passed by a initially larger margin in the

Hills Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate today confirmed attorney Carla Anderson as secretary of housing and development. She is the woman to serve in a U.S.

The non-magnetic pole



Many of our passengers sleep or watch movies as they fly over the North Pole to Japan!

What would the polar pioneers have said?

It seems incredible that only 18 years ago the world listened in as SAS opened the first commercial route over the Top of the World.

Today, some 3,800 flights later, we have made it a routine routing and Copenhagen has become the gateway to the Far East and a centre in East-West flying.

Every Tuesday and Thursday you can choose wide-bodied DC-10 comfort to Tokyo with SAS—the No. 1 airline in polar experience.

SAS also shares with you the experience of doing business in Japan. Ask your Travel Agent, our partner, about these SAS business aids: Business cards in Japanese (nominal fee), SAS City Portraits of Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, study and industrial tours. Hotel? Rental car? Interpreter services? Your Travel Agent takes care.

SAS offers, too, the Trans-Siberian Express to Japan every Saturday (Aeroflot every Thursday)—in a worldwide network which serves 144 cities in 49 countries. SAS—more than a seat

Yours all-ways
SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Danmarks? One in three Swedes own a car and TV set? Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

Strategies of Terror

When the guerrillas came out of the sea at Tel Aviv and bloodily seized the little Hotel Savoy, it was quite clear that the relationship between that act and the imminent arrival of Henry Kissinger in the Middle East for new discussions was far more than coincidental. For the Palestinian group are fearful of peace obtained by this approach: they want more war, and if their Arab allies will not wage it, the commandos seem intent on proving that they are ready to do so.

That warfare carried on by the fanatics against a seaside resort hotel, whose fall—and recapture—involves only the deaths of innocent bystanders (and of the perpetrators) means little to those who planned the deed. That it reflects the continuing irresponsibility of the guerrilla hands who have been seeking recognition as responsible agents for a new Palestine should have influenced the leaders. It did not, and the rational response should be that the urgency of finding some settlement of the Middle East conflict through negotiation is thereby enhanced.

But terrorists—those who value the act above the motive—are seldom rational themselves, nor are the reactions they set off always bounded by reason. In West Berlin, the kidnapping of a mayoral candidate to secure the release of some prisoners was not a tactic comprehensible to most of the world. It ended, unlike the tragedy at Tel Aviv, without any killing. It caught the attention of the public, of course, which may be enough for those who equate political action

with flagpole sitting or swallowing goldfish. But the political implications of the two terrorist acts are more complex.

In Israel, the battle in Tel Aviv will, doubtless, provoke renewed opposition to any form of Palestinian state. Perhaps that is just what the terrorists were willing to die for—to make negotiation impossible and bring about renewed general war. In West Germany, the acts of the "Second of June Movement" have not strengthened that nebulous anarchist group. Rather, they have strengthened the rightists; they have led to calls for the revival of the death penalty and to brooding about the confused violence that preceded Hitler's seizure of power. And that, too, may be just what the anarchists want: confrontation rather than political solutions.

The question then is not whether terror should be condemned for its irrationality, but how domestic and international order is to be protected against that small number of activists who, whatever their strategic purposes, defy and pervert the will of the great majority that wants to try to solve problems, not increase, by terror, the difficulty of finding solutions.

More and more countries, whatever their ideological bent, are coming to realize that terror can slash at all sides of any issue. But the matter of whose ox is being gored still works against truly international action on terror. And until it is grasped that "As I am, you shall be," applies to every state that watches its neighbor being victimized by a violent few, the perilous and costly problem will remain.

Wages and Inflation in Europe

Economics is a lot more than charts and tables. The economic life of a nation is, in fact, a continuous referendum in which everyone not only keeps having to express opinions but express them with real money. As an example of the way things work, it is instructive to contrast two recent European wage settlements and their consequences. In Britain last month the miners won a 31 per cent increase in wages. Since coal mining in Britain is a nationalized industry, in effect the government itself granted the increase. That makes it difficult for the government to refuse similar raises to the other unions now invoking the miners as a precedent. The inflation rate in Britain over the past year was 20 per cent, and the size of the miners' settlement adds weight to predictions that inflation will be even steeper over the coming year. The inability of the British government to restrain wages is hardly a new phenomenon, but it is cause for increasing dismay.

In West Germany, the crucial wage settlement involved the metalworkers' union. They got a raise of 6.8 per cent, very close to the 6-per-cent rise in the West German cost of living over the past year. Like the miners' raise in Britain, the metalworkers' negotiations have set a general pattern for the rest of the unions in West Germany. The comparison helps explain why West Germany's inflation is the mildest among the rich countries, and why Britain's is not only among the highest but also rising rapidly.

Both countries are governed by Socialist parties. The difference is that the West German government has managed to keep control of economic policy while a succession of British governments have not. The reasons probably have less to do with the current performance of individual politicians than with the whole web of national experience since World War I, as working men and union members felt and understand it. Whether you choose to call it responsibility or docility, the West German unions seem to have decided that they profit more substantially when they go along with the national consensus. In Britain there is very little national consensus on economic goals. The idea of the British as a tightly cohesive, homogeneous people evidently needs revision. The last Conservative Cabinet was voted out

of office a year ago because it could not deal with the unions, and now it appears that the Labor Cabinet is not going to have any better luck with them. The present atmosphere is more amicable, but that amicability does not translate itself into lower rates of wage inflation. There was supposed to be a social contract between the unions and the present government to limit wage demands for the common good. While the concept of a social contract is currently enjoying a certain vogue in the United States, it has become a term of derision in Britain.

Most of the European countries are, in one degree or another, going through the same recession as America. It is a painful passage for all of them, but each meets it in a different frame of mind. In West Germany there have been funeral salutes to the end of the great boom, and the concern over the present high level of unemployment is very real. But the country possesses the confidence of new wealth and three decades of steadily rising economic success. There is an epidemic of intellectual pessimism in Europe, but in West Germany it takes on a rather detached tone.

In the United States, there is not much of that pessimism; it is not the national style. Most Americans assume that while this recession is obviously a good deal deeper than the others of the past generation, it will turn around in due course as those others did. But underneath that assurance, a good many Americans are aware that they will emerge into a world rather different from the period before 1973. As a society, Americans will no longer be massively richer than everyone else. Americans will continue to live very well, but there is a sense that they will probably find themselves living a bit more modestly than in their recent past. As for the British, they have the unhappy knowledge that the recession is only the latest in a chain of misfortunes that have overtaken them over the years and left them with the lowest economic growth rate of any of the major nations. As recently as 1960 they were the richest of the Europeans. Now they have been far overtaken by both West Germany and France, while the collisions between British unions and employers—especially when the employer is the government—grow steadily more damaging.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Grandeur of Man

Michelangelo's art is a celebration of the magnificence of man; every time he touched marble he evoked a being of the most forceful beauty and wonder. In an age of humanism, his work drew its strength and its measure from the human ideal. It was his genius to raise that ideal to a level that has sustained the civilized spirit ever since.

On the 500th anniversary of his birth, yesterday, his art is undimmed, but the ideal that infused it is tragically out of style. Because humanism is a casualty of the 20th

century, there is a special poignance to those superbly modeled and agonizingly expressive bodies. Man, once the measure of all things, is the measure of nothing now. He is anti-hero, survivor or victim of an impersonalized and alienated industrial society.

The art of Michelangelo was fueled by a largeness of soul and a frighteningly powerful belief—*terribilità*—that would not be possible today. Grandeur is a term applied to the creative spirit on rare occasions, and the world is changed by it forever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1900

PARIS—The various reports from the correspondents of sensational journals on both sides of the Atlantic that a war between Russia and Japan was imminent, are shown to be baseless by our special dispatch from Yokohama this morning. Notably both nations are striving to obtain concessions in Korea, but so is every other power doing the same thing in the Far East. The game is diplomacy, not war.

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1925

WASHINGTON—When Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell stepped today from a bombing plane at Langley Field, Va., after leading a sham battle attack on a canvas battleship in an effort to rattle the claims of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, he was handed a message informing him, in so many words, that his services as assistant chief of the Army Air Service would not be needed after March 3, 1925.



U.S. and Oil-Price Accords

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The United States is about to be dragged, against its better instincts, into President Giscard d'Estaing's multi-lateral energy conference and will be faced not just with the oil producers. Several of the consuming countries coming to the meeting hold quite different views from Washington on such things as price guarantees both for oil and other raw materials.

Henry Kissinger never has liked multilateral meetings. His style is bilateral diplomatic dealing, and his only use for such things as summits is to sign agreements that already have been wrapped up.

Washington has reserves about Giscard's project for bringing together oil producers and consumers. If President Ford gave his consent to it at the Martigny meeting with Giscard, it was on condition that the consumers had a common battle plan before the conference began.

That plan has been slow in coming. Members of the International Energy Agency have been able to agree on measures of financial solidarity and energy conservation, but an agreement on an oil-price floor has been more elusive. An agreement on a general price-floor range is probably the best that can be done prior to the opening of Giscard's preparatory energy conference here next month.

Vast Possibilities

Experts from 10 nations (counting the European Economic Community as one unit, which it certainly isn't on energy) will sit down here beginning April 7 for several weeks to draw up an agenda and list of participants for a full-dress energy conference to begin later in the year. The possibilities for that agenda are so vast, the issues so complex and the list of interested parties so long that one can understand why the United States will have to be dragged screaming to the table.

One of the more interesting participants in the preparatory conference will be Algeria. The Algerians are not even among the top 10 oil producers of the world, but they are the self-proclaimed leaders of the Third World and champions of a "new world economic order" between developed and developing countries.

Algeria will not be the only country at the preparatory conference working to expand the agenda beyond the confines of oil. The EEC and the United States seldom have seen eye to eye on long-term relations between the developed and developing nations, and a split on that issue could jeopardize any future conference. One difference between those two industrial giants are fundamental.

Only last week at Lomé, Togo, the EEC signed a far-reaching \$3.5-billion convention with 46 developing countries giving them near total tariff-free access to the Community for five years with guaranteed prices for raw materials such as sugar, iron ore, cotton, coffee, cocoa, wood pulp, tea, sisal and bananas. If the world price sinks, the Europeans will subsidize it. There is also a large credit facility in the accord.

The United States historically has opposed price agreements, preferring to let the market forces work. Last month, Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, indicated that Washington still opposed such accords. Washington prefers aid to trade, notwithstanding that the recipients nearly always prefer trade.

Exceptions

There have been exceptions to this U.S. policy. When Washington embargoed Cuban sugar following Fidel Castro's take-over, it shared the remaining sugar market under a quota system, violating the free-market principle. The United States reached a coffee price agreement with producers a few years ago when coffee prices were tumbling, but in the present coffee shortage, that agreement has no meaning. There used to be a State Department lobby pressing for guarantees for the world's cocoa producers, but they were always beaten down by Pennsylvania congressmen, who argued that "Hershey would not like that."

But times are changing. The United States now is in the uncomfortable position of coming to a conference to argue for a fixed oil price to protect its own energy development and arguing against similar guarantees for the poorest nations of the world. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, no friend of price agreements, saw the inconsistency in recent Senate hearings. He urged the Ford administration to drop plans for an oil price agreement, calling price agreements the "economic Waterloo of the industrialized world."

Kissinger: Heat in the Kitchen

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's executive assistant, Lawrence Eagleburger, has taken strong exception to criticism of Kissinger in this column. In a letter published in The New York Times he attacked two January columns as, among other things, unfair, offensive, distasteful and painful. In recent months Kissinger has come under increasing criticism, especially from members of Congress who feel he has misled the public. The response has been to dismiss the critics as unmanly, almost unpatriotic. When senators offered criticism, the White House treated it as lese majesté and said the nation should unite behind the secretary.

Eagleburger said it was proper to examine the objective results of his foreign policy. But these articles, he said, attacked Kissinger's "motivation."

Fair Game

Parlor psychanalysis of officials would be fair game for protest. But that is not involved. What Eagleburger calls "motivation" is a scrutiny of Kissinger's premises, ideas, values, methods. To rule out examination of the fundamental aspects of a man holding so much power would be dangerous and profoundly undemocratic.

Henry Kissinger has a unique

role in the U.S. government, a more dominant one than George Marshall or Dean Acheson or John Foster Dulles. He is the only man ever to hold two of the country's four top national security jobs: secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs. In this position he can speak for the whole executive branch when he goes to Cairo or Moscow.

If it were not for Congress he could in fact speak for the entire government. Many foreign leaders have had the impression that he does, and he plainly would prefer life without Congress. He has often shown a disinclination to play by the democratic rules, as in his attempt to ignore the statute and binding contracts that forbade arms sales to Turkey after invasion of Cyprus.

Given Kissinger's extraordinary power, and his will to use it, his values and methods are essential to any serious discussion of U.S. foreign policy today.

As to Eagleburger's particulars: He said one column (NYT, Jan. 17) charged that Kissinger had "publicly lied about his role" on American food aid. What the column actually did was to show how he overruled a television interviewer who said that much U.S. food was sent abroad for political reasons. Kissinger effectively silenced him by saying "the vast majority—the considerable majority—of our food aid goes for humanitarian purposes." To be a column then gave the facts on aid distribution in detail; only a summary is possible here.

In the last fiscal year only 27 per cent of the main U.S. food program was budgeted for countries officially listed as especially hungry and poor. Congress became so outraged at the political use of food that it passed a law requiring 70 per cent of the aid to go to the most needy countries. Kissinger tried to negotiate a way around that with senators. But in the end, greatly increasing total aid was the only way to keep his promises of food to such clients as Chile and South Vietnam.

The other column (NYT, Jan. 21) in question criticized Kissinger's policy in Indochina, especially Cambodia. Eagleburger said it "ignored the facts." "It is a fact," he said, "that Henry Kissinger played a major role in ending American combat involvement in Vietnam and the return of our POWs." Quite true. But the column dealt with the continuing war in Indochina—a war, fed by U.S. aid, that Kissinger policy has not stopped and has no prospect of stopping. The question is one of value. To Kissinger, continuing death

Evasion Raised to an Art Chinese Can't Say No

By John Burns

PEKING.—You have applied for permission to make a routine visit to Shanghai. Two weeks have passed since you sent your letter to the Foreign Ministry, so you call the official concerned and explain, politely, that you need an answer right away. I understand, he says. But you see, the people of Shanghai are quite busy right now.

At face value, the response is ludicrous: A city of 10 million people, with hundreds of interpreters and guides and several large hotels that stand mostly empty all year round, too busy to receive a lone foreign journalist? Hardly, but then, the official does not expect you to credit his excuse—expects, indeed, that you will accept it for the euphemism that it is.

In their dealings with foreigners, the Chinese have raised circumlocution, equivocation and evasion to a high art. They simply cannot say no. Whether it is a request to visit Shanghai or an invitation to dine in a diplomat's home, they would rather say "it's difficult" or "perhaps not convenient" or "maybe, not yet quite clear"—any formulation, however contrived or transparent, sooner than the bluntness of an outright refusal.

A little more than a year ago Chairman Mao launched the nation on a campaign to eradicate Confucian ideas, and there is none more Confucian than the notion that confrontations should be avoided—that the appearance of harmony should be maintained, however sharp the antagonisms beneath the surface.

The anti-Confucian campaign was accompanied by the popularization of a new Mao aphorism, enjoining the people to be "open and above-board" in all their dealings, encouraging foreigners to hope that bureaucrats might be less inclined than before to beat about the bush when handling difficult requests.

In fact, there has been no discernible change and diplomats and journalists continue to regale each other on the dinner party circuit with tales of the bureaucrats' latest obfuscations.

Much of the obfuscation is occasioned by requests for permission to travel. Many cities—the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, for example—are officially closed to foreigners, but 25 or 30 others are nominally open, provided prior permission is obtained from the Foreign Ministry, which requires that all requests be submitted in writing, at least a week in advance.

If the decision is negative, as it is more than likely to be even in the best of times, the ministry will usually do nothing—no acknowledgement of letter, no

action of any kind. But the wheels of the Chinese bureaucracy grind exceedingly slow, and the would-be traveler, one hopeful, usually ends up calling for a ruling.

Since the official handling the matter is only rarely available to the telephone in the first instance, the caller usually has to leave a message. This often proves unproductive as the original letter, as a second call is placed, and sometimes a third, until the man is finally brought to the phone.

Typically, he will say that the matter is still "under consideration." If pressed, then or in a later call, he will resort to one or other, possibly several, of the formulations developed on many occasions. The people in the ministry are too busy, the weather is too hot or too cold. There is too little time to make the arrangements, and so on.

Getting to the provinces can be only half the battle. Most travelers arrive at their destination with a list of places they want to visit, but it is a common experience, notwithstanding the locals' insistence that they were nothing so much as to accommodate their guests, to find that many of the places are, in effect, off limits.

Here again, there will be no outright refusal. An example of the evasive tactics that come into play occurred a year or so when a journalist visiting the northeastern city of Changchun asked to be taken to the studio which produce some of the country's major feature films.

Explanations

At first an official explained that nothing could be done: the studio had completed their quota of films for the year and were closed. The journalist replied that he didn't need to see films being made, just to speak to filmmakers, but the official, after consultations, said that was out, too, as the entire strength was off in South China on location.

Making a meek note of the lost opportunity of the year's production was the best the journalist could do. The next day he would be off on location shooting?—the journalist switched his tactics. His ostensible purpose in Changchun being to cover a touring ice hockey team, he suggested to the coach that the team request a visit to the studios between games.

At breakfast the next day the official announced what the team's activity for the day would be: to pull the studios. Thinking to pull the wool, the journalist asked if it were really true that the crews were returning from location—1,500 miles—especially for the occasion. Yes, said the official, deadpan, that was exactly what they were doing. Once at the studios it was immediately apparent that production on two major feature films was in full swing and had been for months. The movie had not been filled and location shooting had long since been completed.

Was any of this an embarrassment to the officials? Not in the least. If anything, he was indignant—not embarrassed.

While foreigners can rail at them for deceit and prevarication, Chinese view seems to be that people who press their demands, after a first polite excuse, absolve their hosts from the responsibility to be consistent, logical, or even truthful. They can pile absurdity on absurdity and feel not the slightest unease.

There is an important lesson in all of this, for foreigners—that a Chinese will not say no, will not refuse a request. The one question so long as he has the wit and the patience to contrive some sort of evasion, some equivocation that meets the form of his obligation, as your host in China, to be courteous, generous and forthcoming.

It is a lesson that can save the unwitting tourist here and abroad much time and anguish. He is a tourist bidding for a visa. The businessman angling for a contract or a salesmen arguing for an official accord. He will do well to realize, when a Chinese says it's difficult or perhaps not convenient, that he means to be understood as saying—no.

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Criticized by Women's Groups

Berkeley Offers 30-Year Plan To End Faculty Hiring Bias

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., March 6 (UPI)—A four-inch-thick document made public here recently gives the details of a University of California, Berkeley, plan to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices during the next 30 years by filling at least 176 faculty positions with women and members of minorities.

The document establishing an intricate pattern of analyses, goals and timetables that educational experts say, will be the standard for other colleges and universities.

Since its release two weeks ago, the plan has become the target of considerable criticism, especially from women and minority groups, who find it too lax, and from educational purists, who fear that it portends deterioration of the school's quality.

The Berkeley Plan, as it has been labeled, is the result of almost four years of negotiations between the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and representatives of the university at Berkeley. The document, the fourth worked on during this period, is awaiting final approval by the Department of Labor.

75 Departments

The agreement analyzes the sexual and racial makeup of each of Berkeley's 75 academic departments. It establishes goals and timetables extending up to 30 years for reaching equality of opportunity, department by department.

According to the complicated projection, 178 of the positions now held by white males on the staff of 1,438 must be replaced in the next 30 years by women or members of minorities in

order to eliminate discrimination in the employment situation at Berkeley.

This means, specifically, that 97 women, 20 blacks, 42 Asians, 10 Chicanos and nine others are needed. The agreement also calls for a yearly re-evaluation on the basis of possible overall changes in the national employment picture.

The plan's key feature is an analysis of what the exact racial and sexual composition of each department at Berkeley should be, based on a percentage parity with the number of professors available nationally to teach a particular subject.

'Availability Pool'

Thus, for example, with 30 per cent of the so-called national "availability pool" of English teachers being women, the Berkeley English Department, which is now only 9 per cent female, was given six years to increase this rate to 30 per cent at the lowest faculty level and 29 years at the full professorship level.

Vice-chancellor Michael Egan explained that the university had been allotted 29 years in this instance because that many years were needed for the turnover in the department to make room for 14 new employees.

The Chemistry Department, with an all-male faculty of 48, was given nine years to hire three females as assistant professors and 30 years to make them full professors.

If the school fails to achieve these levels in the time specified, then, according to the plan, administrators must explain their hiring practices and risk losing \$9 million in federal contracts if found negligent.

Train Sabotage Is Suspected In Rising Violence in Kenya

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, March 6 (UPI)—A freight train that included oil tank cars, derailed last night on the Kenya railroad line between Mombasa and the capital, Nairobi. It was the latest in a series of mysterious incidents—by unknown persons—that have badly shaken the East African country.

An official statement said that the train's locomotive was burned out. Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said they understood that one or more of the oil tankers had gone up in flames as well. Such derailments have rarely occurred on the Mombasa-Nairobi line and reports reaching here said there was widespread speculation of sabotage.

Nairobi was described as "extremely tense" with numerous roadblocks set up on the outskirts of the city.

In recent weeks there have been four bomb blasts in the Kenyan capital. The worst occurred Saturday when a powerful

explosion ripped through a crowded, Mombasa-bound bus, killing 27 persons and seriously injuring 35.

There also have been 18 telephone bomb threats, 12 in the last two days, that have caused the evacuation of several of Nairobi's major business centers and buildings. No one knows whether these threats are part of an organized campaign to disrupt and terrorize the capital or simply a way of unrelated hoaxes.

The bombings have occurred at a time of increasing discontent in Kenya over inflationary price rises, food shortages and widespread corruption at the highest levels of government.

After the devastating bus explosion, Kenya's Vice-President, Daniel Arap Moi, vowed that the government would do everything in its power to track down the perpetrators of the deed, and a nationwide manhunt is now under way for them. But other than the arrest of two suspects on the Tanzanian border, no progress has been reported in capturing the culprits.

Since its independence from British colonial rule in 1963, Kenya has been widely regarded as a model of stability and economic progress in East Africa and has been extremely popular among American and European tourists. The bombings are the first terrorist activity in the life of the country and this helps explain why Kenyan authorities are so worried.

One of the blasts set off was in the tourist information center just outside the Hilton Hotel and was apparently aimed at scaring off tourists. The tourism business is Kenya's No. 1 source of foreign-exchange earnings.

Diplomatic sources said the bombings had so far had no visible effect on tourism but added that they did not know whether foreign travel agencies had possibly received some cancellation of future reservations.

In addition to the blasts at the information center and inside the bus, bombs have been set off at the Starlight Club and near the Kenya Cinema in central Nairobi. No one had been injured, however, until the bus bombing.

On the national radio, Justice Minister Sanchez made the first statement by a government member that a period of prisoners was "well worth studying." A pardon has been suggested by the archbishop of Madrid, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona. Commerce Minister Ceron said on the radio that Spain must tighten its links with the European Common Market and eventually become a full member.

Unrest at Base Cited in Greece

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—The Greek Navy and Air Force were called to put down unrest at an army camp near here yesterday, a navy source reported today.

The source said three destroyers sailed to Salamis Bay, off the coast near Megara. Marines and paratroopers are trained at the Megalo Pefko Army Camp nearby. As the destroyers steamed off Megara, jet fighters made low passes over the camp, the source said.

It appeared that the unrest was put down after the show of force. The destroyers returned to port after five hours, the source said. An alleged plot to topple the government was foiled last week.



KUNG FOOT—A West German dance instructor is to be believed, the latest craze is a U.S. import called the Kung Fu. Two instructors in Mainz are clearly getting a genuine kick out of the routine.

Life Expectancy Nearing 80 In West, 60-65 in Third World

By William Tuohy

GENEVA, March 6 (UPI)—In the next 25 years, human life expectancy in the United States and Europe should reach almost 80 years of age in the developed countries it should rise to between 60 and 65 years.

"More people all over the world are living longer," says a new report on longevity compiled by the World Health Organization headquarters here.

"And this trend is expected to

continue with advances in scientific knowledge and a wider use of both known and new methods of treatment for disease."

The report shows that five years ago residents of the developed Western countries had a life expectancy of 71 years, with only fractional differences among Europe, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Other Continents

However, life expectancy was only 60 in Latin America, 49 in south Asia, and 43 in Africa.

Still, this was a sharp improvement for the developing countries over the period 1938-1939, when the life expectancy of newborn infants was only 32 years.

"The impressive progress made by many developing countries has taken less time to achieve than similar advances in the now-industrialized countries," according to WHO officials.

Figures that show the life expectancy at birth are generally considered by WHO officials as the best single indication of the overall health of the population in any given country or region. The life expectancy figure is a statistical average indicating the future life-times of newborn infants if subjected at each age to the estimated death rates.

The lengthening of the life expectancy in a country is not so much a sign that the natural life span has been extended, WHO officials point out; rather, it is an indication that medical and social gains have increased the number of people who live out their natural life span.

In the less developed regions of the world, the WHO study shows, death rates vary sharply from country to country, with variations between different areas in one country, particularly in Asia.

However, WHO researchers have found a strong connection between a certain takeoff in development and the increased life expectancy at birth—as well as the general standard of living in a country.

In fact, the rate of improvement in life expectancy in Latin America, Asia and Africa during the last 30 years has been unparalleled in human history, WHO officials say.

In many of the developing countries, with the introduction of modern medicine and public health practices, the life expectancy at birth has jumped in 30 years to a point which it took the developed countries more than 80 years to reach. Better nutrition and education have also been factors, officials say.

Search Is Pressed In W. Berlin for Lorenz Abductors

BERLIN, March 6 (UPI)—Reinforced police searching for the abductors of Peter Lorenz erected more roadblocks, swept through more apartments and followed a flurry of leads today in West Berlin's biggest postwar manhunt.

The continued search for eight urban guerrillas, thought to have held the Christian Democratic mayoral candidate in a cellar for six days before releasing him Tuesday, followed a pledge by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the nation would protect itself against further such outrages "with all the necessary severity."

Immediately following Mr. Lorenz's release, police searched more than 30 apartments and detained 75 persons suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, but they reported finding no traces of the abductors.

The guerrillas released Mr. Lorenz, 55, early Tuesday after the West German government heeded their demands by allowing five convicted anarchists to leave the country. The five went to the Southern Yemen capital of Aden.

Security officials flew in 300 additional policemen to help in the search and 4,000 helmeted officers patrolled the streets of Berlin. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling described the manhunt as the biggest in the city's history.

16 Nonaligned Nations Plan Havana Meeting

MEXICO CITY, March 6 (AP)—The foreign ministers of 16 non-aligned countries will meet in Havana, March 17-19, to prepare for a summit meeting of Third World countries in Sri Lanka next year, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina announced here yesterday.

The meeting will include Algeria, Cuba, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire, the news agency said.

Ship Is Seized By Mounties; Skipper Held

Fugitive Vessel's Ownership at Issue

QUEBEC, March 6 (AP)—The captain of a fugitive ship was held here today after Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen on an icebreaker walked across the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and boarded the vessel yesterday.

The skipper, Brian Erb, 37, was due to appear in a provincial court. A police spokesman said Mr. Erb "will probably be charged with stealing the ship."

Mr. Erb and his crew of 18 men and five women sailed the 1,800-ton Answer from Quebec on Feb. 23, during a legal wrangle over the ship's ownership. An initial police attempt to stop him failed. But yesterday, 10 Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen walked across the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, put ladders against the side of the ship and climbed aboard.

An icebreaker, the John A. MacDonald, broke through the ice to the side of the Answer and took Mr. Erb and his crew aboard. Six men of the Canadian Coast Guard were put on the Answer.

Answer Is Expected

Helicopters brought the captain and the crew to Caspé, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and Mr. Erb was flown to Quebec. The crew was freed.

The crew members planned to go to Sept. 10, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, where the icebreaker and the Answer were expected today.

Mr. Erb salvaged the 1,800-ton cattle-carrying vessel when it was on the rocks in the St. Lawrence and converted it for salvage work. He got into debt, the ship was sold at an auction and he has been trying to keep the vessel ever since.

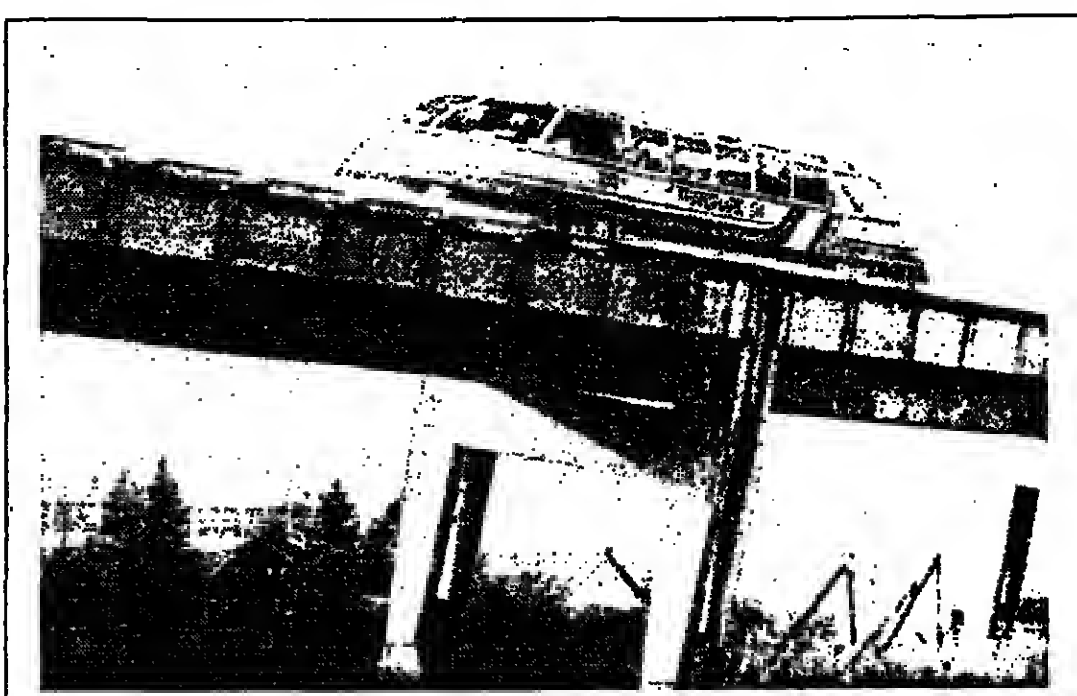
Federal Justice Allison Walsh said he would probably order the ship returned to the bailiff who had custody of the Answer before Mr. Erb sailed it from Quebec.

Three Claimants

There are three claimants to the ship: Paul-Emile Caron of Louisville, Quebec, who says he paid \$28,000 for the vessel at the auction; a Panamanian company, Vitral Navire, SA, which says it bought the ship from Mr. Erb for \$250 last fall, and Charles Fournier of Montreal, who says he and his two brothers own the ship.

Mr. Erb said he was trying to sell the Answer to Boston for the Panamanian company.

Justice Walsh postponed until Monday a hearing on a petition by Mr. Caron to have Mr. Erb's sale to Vitral declared invalid.



NEW TRAIN—Prototype of the new "Transrapid" train built for public transport, on trial near Munich. Hovering on magnetic field, the 16.5-ton train reached a speed of 200 kmh (124 mph) but a maximum speed of 400 kmh is foreseen. The train was developed by West Germany's Krauss-Maffel-Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm association and is powered by an electric linear traction motor.

Grim Picture Given Russian Viewers

Soviet TV Portrays a Crime-Ridden U.S.

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Soviet television has broadcast an hour-long documentary on America—portraying a country beset by crime, strikes, unemployment, poverty, racism and the energy crisis.

The program last night was one of the rare detailed looks at America provided to Soviet citizens, who have an almost insatiable appetite for information about the United States.

Called "America Three Years After," the program was narrated by Valentin Zorin, who did a similar program in 1972. The new version was in line with a recent increase in anti-American propaganda in the Soviet press and painted a grim picture.

Crime, slums, poverty, racial strife in Boston and unemployment lines are nothing new to the American media and the pictures Soviet citizens saw have all been viewed in American living rooms.

Soviet Problems

What strikes a foreigner in Moscow, however, is that, while filmed reports of social problems in the capitalist West can be shown in the Soviet Union, Soviet television almost totally ignores Soviet social problems.

Mr. Zorin said he saw a few changes in America, notably that three years ago there were widespread demonstrations "against the dirty war in Vietnam."

The impression of "America Three Years After" was that

most things have not changed and much has gotten worse.

Showing pictures of an empty Central Park in New York, Mr. Zorin said three years ago "citizens didn't even dare go there in the daytime."

Despite promises to stop crime, he said, in 1974 even the son of former President John Kennedy was a Central Park robbery victim. And he said singer Connie Francis also was the victim of a crime as the film soundtrack played her version of "God Bless America."

Mr. Zorin spoke of the changes wrought by détente. To illustrate it, the camera showed a newstand with issues of Soviet Life on sale.

"There were none of these three years ago and there couldn't be," Mr. Zorin said, apparently attempting to indicate that the magazine was new to American newstands.

The magazines Soviet Life and Amerika have been exchanged by agreement for 20 years and Russians rarely get to buy the American magazine.

Mr. Zorin drove the point home by showing a bookstore displaying books by Marx, Lenin and other Communist authors. "Now, in the center of New York, there is a big shop, the road to which many Americans know," Mr. Zorin said.

The footage and Mr. Zorin's comments seemed to be an attempt to convince Soviet viewers that their inability to buy many foreign magazines and

books in the Soviet Union was a situation shared by New Yorkers.

The show had many effective shots of the poor and unemployed contrasted with women basking in the Miami Beach sun where, in Mr. Zorin's words, "they don't know winter and don't know poverty."

Mr. Zorin, who travels frequently to America and elsewhere in the West, ended the program driving on an American highway. Musing about new speed limits imposed because of the energy crisis, he said: "America has lowered its speed. It is compelled to slow down."

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PARIS THEATER

A Misguided 'Moon for the Misbegotten'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 6 (IHT).—Eugene O'Neill's "A Moon for the Misbegotten"—"Une Lune Pour les Désobéissants"—at the Odéon begins with an atrocious din—"music" by Karl Trow. The curtain is abruptly raised and O'Neill's ungainly, farm-girl heroine takes flight to the top of the stage. This alarming sight is cut off by a sudden drop of the curtain. Then the curtain rises again for "straight" acting but behind a wire fence.

"A Moon for the Misbegotten" is a difficult play. It failed in its first production in 1918 when O'Neill was still alive and again in its first New York production shortly after his death. Now in a superbly acted and brilliantly directed production by José Quintero it is a great Broadway success. The French version, directed by Jacques Rosner, is a failure.

The play is a dramatization of a tragic incident in the O'Neill

family. In 1922 when O'Neill was occupied with the rehearsals of two of his plays—"The First Man" and "The Hairy Ape"—in New York his mother suddenly died in California. His older brother, Jamie, a drifter, was with her and in charge of bringing her body East. With the coffin of his mother in the baggage car, he boarded the train in an alcoholic stupor and, lonely and disconsolate, invited a prostitute to share his compartment. He couldn't forgive himself for his conduct and drank himself to death within the rear.

Twenty years later O'Neill took Jamie as one of the two principals for this play. The other central figure is an Irish-American giantess who works in the fields of her father's unproductive New England farm. She has a reputation for loose ways but is actually a virgin, secretly and hopelessly in love with her spendthrift, cynical, boozing neighbor for whom Jamie was the model. Under a summer night sky the two reveal their troubles and shames to one another. In the

morning, the girl sends away the defeated man with a prayer that he will soon find the death for which he so ardently yearns. The confrontation scene, packed with emotion, is as powerful and as relentless a passage as O'Neill ever wrote. All that goes before it is careful, leisurely preparation. In this sense the characters do not grow, but they grow beautifully familiar in cumulative effect. Such exposition places a serious responsibility on the leading players. They must ward off the threatening monotony of repetition.

Visually the casting at the Odéon is right enough. Françoise Seigner has the physique and assumes the awkward gait and gestures of the farmgirl, and Jacques Destoop has the pallor of the man in love with death. But they seem to wray before the challenge of their assignments and are not aided by a flat translation.

Any adaptation would require a few compromises. But the sardonic humor of the first act has not been brought across and the

Françoise Seigner and Jacques Destoop in "A Moon for the Misbegotten."

rude poetry of O'Neill's dialogue is missing. "A Moon for the Misbegotten" is a shattering tragedy, but one only hears its

mighty thunder in the distance at the Odéon. . . . Jacques Martin, appearing at



BERLIN

Strauss' 'Arabella'—Plenty Of Stars, Little Sparkle

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, March 6 (IHT).—In its new production of Richard Strauss' "Arabella," the Deutsche Oper Berlin seems to have pinned all its hopes on a handful of performers while cutting corners elsewhere. Those relatively few performers make worthwhile contributions during the course of the evening, but the sum of the parts fails to measure up to a wholly satisfying production.

About 25 years ago, the Swiss soprano Lisa Della Casa seemed born to sing this opera's title role, and as a result the work enjoyed a sort of revival. Today Gundula Janowitz seems similarly predestined for the part. At its best, one must describe her rich, creamy soprano as thrilling, even to a case-hardened listener. It can at times provoke gooseflesh. Last night, at the end, she had the audience shouting the house down.

Ingrid Wixell as Mandryka drew, inexplicably, almost comparable ovations. In other assignments here, he has usually distinguished himself, but for some reason, perhaps having to do with misguided characterization, he seems to bark this part more than sing it.

First-Act Duet

As Zdenka, Gerti Zeumer comfortably held her own that rapturously beautiful first-act duet with her sister Arabella, and

in fact sang pleasingly throughout the evening. Josef Greindl, a distinguished member of this company for many years and now in the autumn of a long career, seemed perfect as the girl's seedy, debt-ridden, compulsive gambler of a father, Fabrice Johnson as the mother, Harald Ek as Matteo, Heinrich Hollreiser on the podium, and Ernst Wunzer and Karl F. Kniepert as the designers all brought talent and verve to their tasks.

Eugen von Hoffmansthal's libretto about the Viennese upper crust in 1885 presents implicit social overtones which Nikolaus Salsberger, in staging the opera, has simply ignored. Mr. Salsberger has worked his way up in this house after years of serving as assistant to other directors, and he has left completely unexplored the psychological predicament of Zdenka, whose financially anxious parents have forced her into transvestism. One wishes Mr. Salsberger well, but he still has a good deal to learn about the art of staging opera.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON.—The female singing group Labelle, completing their European tour, will be at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, March 9, where the audience will be asked to dress in silver as the Labelles themselves do. Elton John is the master of ceremonies. Ruby Braff, the George Barnes band and Viola Willis are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

LIEGE, Belgium.—Johnny Griffin and Art Taylor will be featured at Le Lion Sans Velle March 7 and 8 at 10 p.m.

FRANKFURT.—The rock group Golden Earring is appearing at the Jahrhunderthalle on March 7 at 8 p.m. The next night Maggie Bell will be there at the same time.

COPENHAGEN.—Secret Oysters are at the Kastrup Bio March 7 at 8 p.m.

PARIS.—Dr. Feelgood, The Rockets and Little Bob will be at the Bataclan March 7 at 7 p.m. Les Haricots Rouges are at the American Center March 8 at 9 p.m.; Les Rêves at the Palais des Sports March 10 at 8 p.m.; and Sam Woodard, former drummer with Duke Ellington, at Le Chevalier du Temple March 11, 13 and 16, accompanied by the Gérard Badini orchestra.

Trumpetman Bill Coleman, touring France, will be in St. Dié March 7 and the following night in St. Galmier.

English blues singer Beryl Bryden, also touring France, will be in Lille on March 7 at Le Cornet du Beuf; on March 8 she will be at the Saint-Léon Jazz Festival with the Cocoro Steel Band and Michel Allenoix and his band. On March 12 she sings in Nogent-sur-Marne also with the Cocoros. She will also be at the Club La Louisiane in Paris March 10, 17 and 18.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Have You Never Been Mellow" by Olivia Newton-John; and in Britain, "I" by Telly Savalas.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT: Liv Ullmann's Triumphant Broadway Debut

NEW YORK, March 6 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"A Doll's House," the Ibsen classic now being produced by Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, is distinguished by great acting—Liv Ullmann, as Nora, Clive Barnes also praises Sam Waterston's "cleverly modulated" Torvald (Nora's husband)—"a thankless task . . . a pesty role that Waterston played with uncommon skill." As Barnes points out, the difficulty with Nora is "making her extraordinary and dramatic awakening" in the last act, convincing Ullmann, in her first English-speaking stage appearance, succeeds. Barnes is less enthusiastic about the director, Tormod Skarstad, artistic director of the Norwegian theater in Oslo. "He does not appear to be unduly gifted . . . and the production lacked something in pace, atmosphere and color." The critic found Michael Granger "a mannered and ineffectual Dr. Rank." Barton Hayman "merely blustered" as Nils Korgstad. And Barbara Colby was "quite inap-

propriate" as Kristine. "But what was right," Barnes says, "was so gorgeously right, that recriminations are hardly in order."

"Santa Anita '42," by Allan Knee, concerns a Japanese woman interned outside Los Angeles during the days following Pearl Harbor, when feelings "ran a little high," as Clive Barnes says. After a first disastrous arranged marriage, Tam also had fallen in love with a young Caucasian and is pregnant by him when she is interned. Her son by her first marriage is killed. The material sounds promising, says Barnes, but Knee's "attitudes are too simplistic." Steven Robman, who, like the author, is a recent graduate of the Yale School of Drama, "does well with the mixture of ritualistic and realistic elements" in the play (at the Chelsea Theater Center of Brooklyn). Barnes found "the bones of theatricality" lacking and "the honorable result a trifle flabby."

"Mother Courage and her Children," the Bertolt Brecht classic, is being given by Richard Schechner's The Performance Group in a new adaptation by Ralph Manheim which Clive Barnes says is more idiomatic than the Eric Bentley translation. In Clive Barnes's opinion



Liv Ullmann
... "A Doll's House."

The Performance Group has not made Brecht's purpose clear enough, partly because the play is acted as environmental theater, for which it is not really suited. In addition, Barnes felt that "the cast was not mature enough for the play."

"Romeo and Juliet" and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" are the two classics on the current

bill of the Jean Cocteau repertory group at Bowery Lane Theater. Both plays are directed by Eve Adamson, who kept the productions "deliberately simple." Clive Barnes says that the acting varies a lot. "The Shakespeare" was a model of decent clarity, but the Molière was a mess. "Romeo" was sensibly cut and had good performances from Craig Smith and Lesley Appleby in the title roles. The Molière suffered from a lack of "general style."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," adapted by Lionel Mitchell from the novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, is playing at the WPA Theater on the Bowery. Mel Gussow says that until recently Uncle Tom was seen as "a servile fawning toady" but in this production he is presented as "a stoic and a martyr," played accordingly by Robert Stocking, "who walks softly and carries a big Bible." The blacks frequently laugh behind their masters' backs and Topsy (Kathy Wayne) is the "biggest put-on of all, stealing, lying, with an accent you could slice with a trowel." The white roles have not been changed much, and remain in the province of melodrama. The large cast would obviously benefit from a bigger budget, says Gussow, and cutting would not go amiss, "so that we can see with greater

clarity the black point of view today toward 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" Hugh Giffens directed and the choreography is by Quincy Edwards.

"Goodtime Charley," at the Palace Theater, is a musical based on the story of Joan of Arc and the daughter (the Charley of the title). It follows history "somewhat ploddingly," in Clive Barnes's opinion, with book by Sydney Michaels ("both flippant and serious, but successful at neither"), music by Larry Grossman ("agreeably lyrical without being memorably tuneful"), and lyrics by Sal Hackady ("efficient but uninspiring"). The two main characters are well played by Joel Grey, "a wif extraordinary and Broadway baby," and Ann Reinking as Joan who acts with an "unforced radiance" and dances exuberantly. Barnes felt that with these two in the cast, the evening "could hardly be called wasted."

Films

"Boss Nigger," a black Western, stars Fred Williamson, a popular new actor, who wrote the screenplay and co-produced the movie with Jack Arnold, who directed it. He plays a bounty hunter who, with his black sidekick (O'Tyler Martin) takes the law office of a frightened frontier town to collect a debt. Vincent Canby liked Williamson a lot—especially his "immensely self-assured parody of the 'Man With No Name' played by Clint Eastwood" in the Sergio Leone trilogy. "Boss Nigger" is "an unpretentious, ramshackle movie that can be a pleasant surprise if you stumble on it without warning."

Woman to Navy School

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's Officer Candidate School will be headed by a woman for the first time in its quarter-century history. It was announced yesterday. Comdr. Lucille Kuhn of Richmond, Va., will become head of the school July 1 and will be promoted to captain.

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Oil States to Tell U.S. of Investment Projects

By Carl Gewirtz

IS, March 6 (UPI)—Seven oil-exporting states have agreed to give government officials advance notice of any "investment" they plan to make in the United States, Treasury Secretary Jack F. Bennett said today.

Mr. Bennett, who is here for a series of meetings scheduled for this week at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, made his remarks at a private monetary and economic seminar.

He stressed that on a trade-weighted basis, the value of the dollar is within its recent trading band and currently is 18.3 per cent below its pre-devaluation rate in May, 1970. This compares with a 20-per-cent decline in July, 1973, and a 13.5-per-cent loss registered last Aug. 30.

Mr. Bennett had some strong words on what he termed the "serious neo-mercantilist threat from the worldwide export-credit race." Citing British and French credits offered at very favorable terms to foster the export of their products, he warned that Washington "will need to respond in kind to defend" its own export interests unless the major industrialized states can agree to minimum conditions on such credits.

Just last month Britain extended \$1 billion worth of export credits to the Soviet Union, which will reportedly pay just over 7 per cent interest while the British government itself has to pay over 10 per cent to borrow money.

Mr. Bennett said that efforts are still under way to establish "a gentlemen's agreement" on export credit terms setting maximum maturities and minimum interest rates. The United States wants a minimum rate of about 8 per cent.

Government experts of the major exporting states are scheduled to meet in Brussels later this month in an effort to work out their differences.

Bank of America Offer
WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Bank of America president A.W. Chasen has offered to arrange a \$500-million revolving credit facility for the Soviet Union to use to purchase U.S. goods.

A bank spokesman said that Mr. Chasen made the offer during last month's special meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. He said the Russians expressed interest in the proposal and promised to reply soon.

Terms suggested so far would give the Russians a three-year short-term revolving credit package of \$500 million.

Interest rates are still to be negotiated, the spokesman said, but he noted they will be more attractive than medium and long-term rates and will probably range between 6 and 8 per cent.

new rates, which will go into effect tomorrow, are aimed at making business expansion in the U.S. less expensive for foreign exporters to Germany. Bank officials said that the new rates will be especially helpful to construction industry because it will make mortgage money more easily available to home buyers.

announcing the decision following the monthly meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. Mr. Chasen said it was hoped that central banks will pass the full on to their customers.

Mr. Emminger, the bank's resident, added that the decision should also help to the inflow of dollars and currencies that have been going into West Germany in recent weeks seeking high interest rates. This has been a factor in the recent steep rise in value of the dollar.

Mr. Emminger said that during January and February this year more than \$4 billion of marks. Of this amount, \$2.7 billion was accounted for by support purchases by Bundesbank and the U.S. Reserve System to keep dollar's exchange value from dropping even as the latest in a closely concerted shift of the Bundesbank's monetary policy was being implemented.

Mr. Burns said he would recommend a 45 to 60-day delay in releasing the information at the next meeting of the Open Market Committee.

Mr. Burns appeared before the panel to answer questions on why he ordered the Federal Reserve to investigate the leak of bank interest rates on consumer loans to Consumer Reports magazine.

He defended his action last month, saying that there was "an apparent threat" of information gathered by the Fed from banks and he would call in the investigators again if another threat occurred.

The committee was critical, calling his action heavy-handed and a mistake that could damage Fed employee morale.

Dutch Follow Cut
STERDAM, March 6 (AP)—The Netherlands bank cut its official discount rate by 75 basis points from 7 per cent.

Cheap Yankee Labor May Lure Alien Firms

By Warren Berry

NEW YORK, March 6.—Probably within the next few years, but certainly before the end of the next decade, more and more Americans can expect to be working for foreign bosses who will be opening plants in the United States to take advantage of "cheap" Yankee labor.

"I wouldn't say our wages are a lure yet, but let's say they're no longer an obstacle to foreign investment," says David Bauer, an international economist with the Conference Board, a leading business-supported research organization. The feeling that American wages are no longer an obstacle is a significant yet little-noticed trend in the closely intertwined world of multinational corporations.

Just 10 years ago, in nine leading industrial nations, a manufacturer could get away with paying workers less than half the American wage. Today, in four of the nine—West Germany, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands—a worker gets 80 to 90 per cent of the going rate in the United States, and a Canadian makes 99 per cent.

In fact, if there had not been a worldwide economic slowdown because of the energy crisis, "you would've seen many

foreign countries paying as much as the United States by 1980." That is the opinion of a top executive of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which operates worldwide. With a sigh, he adds: "There just isn't any bargain over there... sometimes I think it would be delightful if we could just stay here and export."

Apparently, a lot of foreign firms are thinking the same way. Mr. Bauer's latest tally at the Conference Board shows that 344 foreign firms either acquired or expanded manufacturing facilities in the United States last year. And the countries that have expanded the most in the United States are also the ones which either had the largest wage rises, or came the closest to the high American wage scale. Japan led last year with 45 industrial investments; Germany had 43, the Netherlands 26 and Canada 25.

Executives of several American-based multinational firms think that the time will soon come when the American wage is no longer king. "After World War II, of course, the gap was tremendous," says John Chandler, chief of the foreign division at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

But today, he adds "Canada and Ger-

many and Sweden are already very close. Japan, of course, was almost indistinguishable at one time; back in 1960 Japanese workers were paid 29 cents an hour, while Americans were making \$2.65." Since then, the U.S. worker has doubled his wages, but the Japanese's paycheck has gone up more than 700 per cent.

"Yes, I'd say the trend is somewhat alarming," says William Johns, an international senior vice-president at Singer. He says that in such places as Japan, wages might not look so high. But, he says, when things like enormous fringe benefits and twice yearly bonuses and lifetime protection are considered workers are getting 55 to 66 an hour, the same as in America.

Of course, as with most statistical phenomena, not everything fits neatly into place. Britain was high on the expansion list, low on the wage list; it still pays less than half the American scale. Forty-four British companies have invested in plants and companies in the United States. No one can quite figure out why.

As one expert put it the other day: "Don't quote me, but you've got to feel sorry for those muddlers. They could be the first nation to go from developed to undeveloped."

C. Newday

High U.S. Jobless Rate Strains Compensation System

By Joseph Novitski

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—The U.S. unemployment insurance system is under the severest strain it has felt since the Great Depression, according to data developed within the Department of Labor. As many as 20 states may have to draw on federal funds to keep paying the jobless through 1978.

As much as \$6.8 billion from an already depleted federal money pool could be required by the end of 1978 to keep the nationwide unemployment compensation system afloat, according to the Labor Department studies. But department officials emphasized yesterday that there is no foreseeable chance that the system, which supports more than 6 million jobless, could run out of money.

Five states—Connecticut, Washington, Vermont, New Jersey and Rhode Island—have already run out of their own unemployment insurance funds so far this year and are borrowing from the reserve fund maintained by the federal government.

That is two more states than have ever drawn from the fund since it was set up at the end of the Social Security system in 1937. Previous peaks came in the recession of 1958-1959. Ten more states may need to borrow before the end of this year, according to the Labor Department.

A study completed late last month by the office of research, legislation and program policies in the Labor Department concluded that 35 states do not have enough money in their unemploy-

ment accounts to face 16 months of joblessness at the present high rate.

The President's budget message predicted that 7 per cent or more of the national work force would be without jobs until the end of 1977. The same message asked Congress for \$5 billion to help those states that run out of unemployment funds with interest-free loans through mid 1978.

Puerto Rico probably has already qualified for U.S. help, according to the study, and Michigan, whose unemployment rate of 13.9 per cent was the highest in the nation in January, will be the next to qualify.

Nineteen states are rated best-

prepared to face the continued high unemployment. All except New Hampshire are predominantly rural and in the South and West.

All of the states generally considered industrial are on the department's list of those which may need help meeting the level of compensation that even the most optimistic projections of the coming rates of unemployment would require.

The national unemployment insurance system is financed wholly by payroll taxes paid by employers, so there is no possibility that the state fund shortage could result in increased property, sales or income taxes. The system is administered by state unemployment offices, but the accounts are kept by the federal government as part of the Social Security system.

The system now guarantees 26 weeks of unemployment benefits for anyone covered who is laid off or fired without legal cause. An additional 13 weeks of coverage was authorized by law early this year, so that most states can now provide for people thrown out of work for one week less than 10 months. After that, labor officials said, welfare is the only recourse and not as much of the unemployed would qualify.

Meanwhile, the world's largest oil company forecast that American oil imports will not decline in the next five years as the White House has forecast, but will continue to increase until they almost double by 1980.

Exxon Corp. predicted that the United States will be importing between 10 and 11 million barrels of oil a day by 1980, which is almost double the 6 million barrels brought into the United States every day in the last six or seven months. The main reason Exxon said it was making such a forecast is the continued decline in domestic oil production.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, March 6 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$3 million to \$1,870 billion in the week ended Feb. 26, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$181 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the same week a year ago.

U.S. Oil Imports Increase By 50% to Beat Ford Tariff

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—The United States spent \$3.3 billion importing a record 285 million barrels of oil in January—roughly a 50-per-cent increase over recent months, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The main reason for the record January imports was a stampede by oil buyers to avoid the tariff of \$1 a barrel placed on imported oil by President Ford on Feb. 1. On Tuesday, Mr. Ford postponed the next two stages in the graduated up to \$3 a barrel on April 1.

Loss Reported For Rheinstahl In Fiscal Year
ESSEN, West Germany, March 6 (AP)—Rheinstahl AG had a loss of 46.5 million deutsche marks in the nine-month fiscal year ended Sept. 30 but should post a "positive result" in 1974, according to the company's management board chairman, said today.

Mr. Schaefer attributed the 1974 deficit to extraordinary losses from the "overdue settlement" of problems in Rheinstahl's construction machinery and lifting equipment companies, as well as to the write-off of its investment in Ruhrkohle AG. Normal operations closed the year in the black, he said.

Rheinstahl had net profit of 63 million marks in the 12-month year ended Dec. 31, 1973. A company spokesman said the 1973 and 1974 figures are not comparable because Rheinstahl has adopted different accounting methods since becoming part of the August Thyssen AG group last year.

Thyssen acquired 60.5 per cent of Rheinstahl in 1973 and later increased its share to 89 per cent.

Company Reports

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Revenue (millions)	661.9 523.6
Profit (millions)	35.7 45.5
Per Share	0.60 0.76
Year	
Revenue (millions)	2,522.1 2,145.0
Profit (millions)	195.87 214.98
Per Share	3.28 3.60

J. F. Stevens	
First Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	224.8 272.5
Profit (millions)	3.6 6.1
Per Share	0.31 0.69

U.S. Industries	
Fourth Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	359.0 383.2
Profit (millions)	14.4 10.5
Per Share	0.48 0.26
Year	
Revenue (millions)	1,565.7 1,636.6
Profit (millions)	18.2 65.6
Per Share	0.44 1.82

W. R. Grace	
Fourth Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	970.0 785.5
Profit (millions)	27.3 23.3
Per Share	0.83 0.76
Year	
Revenue (millions)	3,500.0 2,800.0
Profit (millions)	130.6 85.3
Per Share	4.12 2.51

For Third Consecutive Month Wholesale Prices Drop In U.S. in February

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—The U.S. wholesale price index dropped another 0.8 per cent in February for the third consecutive month of decline, the Labor Department reported today.

The overall wholesale index has now fallen at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent in the last three months. Wholesale prices on average, however, were still 14.6 per cent higher last month than the year before. The index now stands at 171.3 based on 1967 equals 100.

As in each of the two preceding months, falling prices on the farm drove the overall index down. These farm prices, which are notoriously volatile, are unlikely to continue falling at their present rate—the Agriculture Department says in fact they will soon start moving up again—and in any case they have not been reflected in lower food prices at retail. The middleman's share of the food dollar has gone up as the farmer's has gone down.

Factory or industrial prices, meanwhile, which make up the great bulk of the overall wholesale price index and which economists regard as a steadier indicator of the true inflation rate, have continued to rise.

They went up another 0.5 per cent last month, the same as the month before. That is only a fourth or fifth as fast as they were rising a year ago, but it is still fast enough to produce an inflation rate of more than 6 per cent if kept up for a year.

Farm prices were 15.1 per cent

lower than a year ago, and wholesale prices in the farm-food sector generally were 0.6 per cent lower. But industrial prices were 21.9 per cent higher.

The overall index fell 0.5 per cent last December, its first such decline since October of 1973. It fell another 0.3 per cent in January. The last time the index fell three months in a row was in 1967.

Prices in the farm-food sector fell 3.4 per cent last month after dropping 2.5 per cent in both December and January. Farm prices by themselves fell even further last month—4.6 per cent—and the House Agriculture Committee has now approved legislation lifting the government's farm price floors.

While farm prices have been falling, however, retail food prices have been rising. They rose 0.8 per cent in January, and stood 11.1 per cent above the year before.

In the industrial sector, the Labor Statistics Bureau said that fuel prices fell 0.3 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Textile and apparel and pulp and paper prices also fell on average, but prices rose for lumber, chemicals, motor vehicle parts, machinery and equipment generally, and metals and products made from metal.

Chemicals prices are now 48.2 per cent higher than a year ago, pulp and paper 27.8 per cent, metals and metal products 25.9 per cent, machinery and equipment 24.2 per cent, and fuels 30.9 per cent.

Decline in Wholesale Prices Pushes N.Y. Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, March 6 (UPI)—New evidence of a rapid cooling of U.S. inflation helped New York Stock Exchange prices move to new high ground today.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 8.99 points to 761.81. It was behind 4 1/2 points after the first half-hour of trading.

Advancing issues outperformed decliners about 905 to 490 by the close after overcoming early hesitation. Volume totaled 21.7 million shares compared with 24.12 million yesterday.

As the stock market opened for trading, the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices fell in February for the third consecutive month.

Brokers said reception to the news was delayed by continued profit-taking on the market's steady upward surge of the past three months.

They also reported some early indication of adoption by oil-producing nations of a hard line approach to later negotiations with oil consuming nations.

Brokers said that enthusiasm spread through the hotel and motel stocks, which had been affected by recent profit-taking. Holiday Inns gained 1 1/8 to 10 7/8. Howard Johnson was 10 7/8 ahead 1 and Hilton Hotels 21 3/4 up 1 7/8.

Sony was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 3 3/8 up 1/2. A block of 230,000 shares of the issue traded at 9.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.32 to 77.41.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.40 to 73.83.

In Chicago a strong commercial demand generated buying enthu-

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Financial Highlights

	Dec. 31, 1974	Dec. 31, 1973
Total Assets	DM 1,792 m	DM 1,456 m
Deposits	DM 1,462 m	DM 1,241 m
Loans	DM 578 m	DM 450 m
Capital and Reserves	DM 70 m*	DM 49 m
Dividend	12%	10%

* as of March 75

Growth Rate Cut For OECD States

PARIS, March 6 (Reuters)—

The economies of the West's major industrial states are now expected to grow even slower than the 0.5 per cent forecast for this year, informed sources said today.

The downward revision in the growth of real gross national product (GNP) emerged at the economic policy committee of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Sources close to the meeting said the decline in GNP growth could level out in the first half of the year with some recovery possible in the latter part of 1975.

هكذا من الفصل

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23%	13%	KyChl	1.14	10	24	16%	16%	16%	9%	1	9%	3%	Magvox	.15p	27	3.8	34%	34%	9%	1	(continued on next page)
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**“We got in touch with
AMRO Bank through
their U.S. affiliates,
European-American
Bank, in connection
with our export business**


TO EUROPE.

they advised us—very well, we think—the venture we were setting up in the East and arranged all the necessary financing.

...to introduce new arms

er stage, we plan to introduce our
n Amsterdam and elsewhere
RO Bank are being very helpful
t, too. In fact, we're now using them
a commercial bank and a merchant

e continue to
n?
ertainly-
”



...and we call.

amro bank 
amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.

LMRO Bank as there are business problems.

LMRO Bank as there are business problems.

“At a later stage, we plan to introduce our shares in Amsterdam and elsewhere and AMRO Bank are being very helpful with that, too. In fact, we’re now using them both as a commercial bank and a merchant bank.

**"Most certainly-
whenever we can."**

... ..

AMRO Bank

**-very well, we think-
were setting up in the
the necessary**

**n to introduce our
and elsewhere
being very helpful
we're now using them
bank and a merchant**

more here!

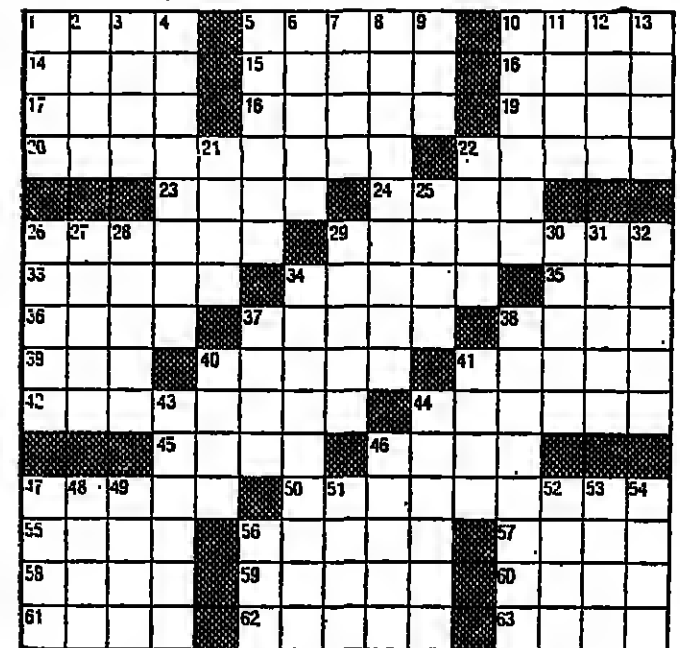
amsterdam-rotterdam bank

there are business problems

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Pear
 - Cabbage dishes
 - Heels
 - Prefix for stat or scope
 - Ohlvision
 - Settled
 - Entry
 - Place for Hellman toys
 - "... speak daggers to her but use..."
 - Fighter
 - Keep an (watch)
 - Harle
 - "Arma virumque"
 - grill
 - "Kind Hearts and..."
 - In reserve
 - Nursing and rest
 - Thiamine or riboflavin; Abbr.
 - Barry of basketball
 - Searches widely
 - Relinquish
 - Resident: Suffix
 - Delhi princess
- DOWN**
- Hackneyed
 - Rifles
 - Kind of tale
 - Cheerful
 - Hatti's neighbor
 - On the level
 - Hostler's need
 - Heraldic hand
 - Navigation device
 - Composition
 - Gasthaus
 - Kind of acid
 - Oats eater
 - Bills
 - Writer Henrik
 - "Gill"
 - a-brac
 - England...
 - Appear
 - Windsor-chair
 - feature
 - Scheduled
 - "... c'est moi"
 - Abbr. on an envelope
 - N. Z. peak
 - Part of a min.
 - Grand or Bryce
 - Lily
 - Flintstones' pet
 - British gun
 - English composer
 - Genesis name
 - Greek god
 - Eyewash acid
 - Miss Loos
 - Kitchen implement
 - upon (meets)
 - Consequence
 - Kind of basin
 - Stone monument
 - Apiary unit
 - Receptacles
 - Part of Rome's underground
 - Turnout
 - Kind of buggy or grand
 - Pipes
 - Activate
 - Writer Stephen
 - Wolf
 - Wide territory
 - U. S. author
 - Gem
 - Japanese hamlet
 - Educ. degrees
 - Chou en



WEATHER

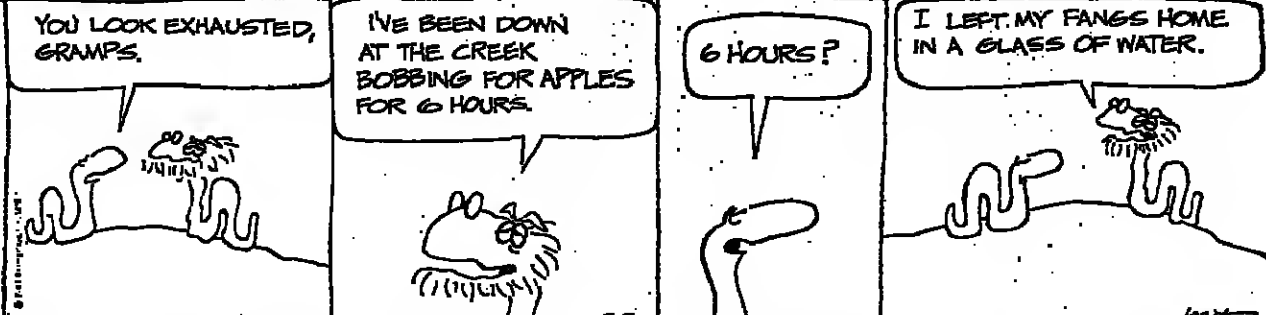
	C	F		C	F
ALGAYE.....	11	37	Cloudy	MADRID.....	11 52 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	7	45	Overcast	MILAN.....	10 50 Overcast
ANKARA.....	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	5 37 Overcast
ATHENS.....	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	8 46 Cloudy
BARCELONA.....	12	54	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	16 58 Sunny
BERLIN.....	11	52	Cloudy	NICE.....	14 57 Fair
BRUSSELS.....	8	46	Cloudy	ONTO.....	9 32 Overcast
BUENOS AIRES.....	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS.....	11 52 Cloudy
CAIRO.....	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE.....	15 54 Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	19	66	Cloudy	ROME.....	16 61 Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	10	50	Overcast	SALT LAKE CITY.....	11 52 Cloudy
COLUMBIA.....	12	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	38 90 Fair
COSTA DEL SOL.....	12	54	Fair	TEHRAN.....	10 50 Fair
DALLAS.....	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	16 61 Cloudy
DENVER.....	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO.....	16 61 Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	15 54 Overcast
GENEVA.....	10	50	Overcast	WASHINGTON.....	11 52 Sunny
HONG KONG.....	10	50	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	10 50 Showers
LOS ANGELES.....	11	52	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings: O.S., Canada
ot 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



B.C.



B.LONDIE



B.EETLE



WIZARD



ANDY



REX



RIP



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BISSA

EMVTH

RANCOB

TILBEG

HURRY-AND-YOU MIGHT MAKE ATHENS!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SOAPY CLEFT FAÇADE MRLAY

Answer: Gave the athlete a start!—A PISTOL

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

GENTLY IN THE HIGHLANDS

By Alan Hunter. Macmillan. 174 pp. \$5.95.

THE ROBESPIERRE SERIAL

By Nicholas Luard. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 215 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT has not been a good season for crime. I haven't enjoyed a suspense novel since John Le Carré's "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy." Although "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution" was fun in a mid sort of way, I would not classify it as a suspense. So here we are now with Alan Hunter's "Gently in the Highlands."

Chief Superintendent Gently, unlike the characters of the venerable Geoffrey Household or John Dickson Carr, is more concerned with cars and roads than tracking his quarry on foot. Only the climax of the book coaxes him out of his vehicle.

I have another complaint against Gently: he solves his crime by discussing it with his girlfriend, Brenda, which is worse than watching Sherlock Holmes sport his Watson. Watson, at least, stood for convention and conventional thinking, against which Holmes deployed his eccentric talents. Brenda is dauntlessly cheerful, as only English girls, apparently, can be. She says things like "I've watched the weather and it hasn't rain," calls Gently a "twine" with really vicious fondness and speaks "scathingly" to villains. I found it impossible to get engrossed in Gently's investigation while she was kibitzing about.

She may be the right woman for Gently, though, because he is not above grinning and chuckling every few pages. As far as I'm concerned, a single chuckle is enough to "put paid" as Brenda might say, to a whole book. Once we start chuckling and grinning at our crimes, they lose what little dignity they can still lay claim to.

For a chief superintendent, Gently has an incredibly poor appreciation of plot. Why even Michael Tompkins, the author of the novel, is a beer connoisseur. For all the difference it makes to him, Gently might as well grin and chuckle with Brenda in a tea shop. And sneaking of carnal appetites, you don't have to be bloodthirsty to recoil from those cozy kisses they exchange. Whoever heard of a middle-aged British chief inspector kissing a girl?

"The Robespierre Serial," by Nicholas Luard, is cleverly plotted and well written. Carwell, the author, is a respectable descendant of Mr. Le Carré's characters. He is a loser who has nothing left but a minimal faith

and a surprising competence. I believe in the categorical imperative; this is his religion and his patriotism.

Carwell is told to shadow an assassin named LeKahn and see that he completes his assignment. When LeKahn is himself assassinated, Carwell takes his job, his gun and his girl, Minette, a 19-year-old Marseilles prostitute. She is his only clue to the whereabouts of the target, who happens to be an Arab leader. LeKahn never told Minette where the Arab is, but Carwell ingeniously reconstructs the assassin's thinking from the minutiae of his behavior as Minette describes it.

Mr. Luard manages to make Minette so much a part of this particular mission as well as of Carwell's larger mission of reclaiming himself—that their bitter-sweet love story is actually relevant. What happens when an amoral force meets an amoral object? Two negatives make a positive in this case. Expecting nothing, both Carwell and Minette are surprised by one another. Each is the equivalent of the other's disillusionment, and this is the only kind of investment they can tolerate.

The suspense lies in the question whether Minette's tawdry advertisement for life can persuade Carwell to give up the death to which he is committed. It is to Mr. Luard's credit that he has Minette influence Carwell in every way but the obvious one. She does not give him "the kiss of life" in bed; instead, she reintroduces him to the fundamental pleasures of eating, drinking, killing and, above all, surviving. She simply makes life seem more logical, more natural, than death. She is the very opposite of a romantic heroine.

"The Robespierre Serial" contains an impressive amount of espionage apparatus. Carwell knows how to do everything from cooking an Andalusian stew with wild herbs to trapping a hawk in its nest. He is one of those steady fellows for whom the British Empire allegedly has no further use. It is interesting to watch him work: one feels a nostalgia for simple functioning.

It is too bad that Mr. Luard is too good a writer to give us a reassuring ending. Even in a suspense novel, you can't have your life and lose it too. Even in our escaping, there is no escape.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Sixty-five graphics on loan from the Albertine in Vienna go on view at the Louvre in Paris Friday. Among them: four drawings by Michelangelo and seven by Raphael as well as works by Titoretto and Carracci and Pisanello's "Allegory of Luxury."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Beginners have a habit of leading high from Q-x-x or J-x-x in partner's suit. After a time they discover that it is better to lead low, since the honor-lead frequently loses and hardly ever gains. In view of this, few experts even attempt to uncover the rare exceptions. Those who do, however, get considerable satisfaction when they hit the right moment.

On the diagrammed deal, a successful jack lead from J-x-x in partner's hypothetical suit gave the declarer problems in an apparently easy contract—problems that he failed to solve.

The bidding provided an essential clue to the opening lead. North-South were using a weak no-trump, rather than the standard strong variety, so he had to open one diamond and rebid one no-trump to show his 16-point hand. West now knew that South did not have a four-card spade suit, so his best chance seemed to play his partner for length in that suit.

The normal lead of a low spade would have given the declarer three tricks in the suit and an easy road to nine tricks.

To preserve the chance of three tricks in the suit, South had to win in the closed hand with the king. He then led a heart to the nine in dummy, wishing to lose a trick to East, who could not profitably continue spades.

There was still no way to beat the contract. If East had returned a heart, for example, allowing West to persevere with spades, South could have emerged with nine tricks, either by

taking a club finesse or by ending playing West eventually with the fourth round of diamonds to force a club lead.

But East found the only play to give South a problem: He shifted to the club jack. South now assumed that the club king was on his left, and did not wish to give West an immediate opportunity to continue spades. He therefore put up the club ace and played the heart queen.

Although he did not yet know it, South was now doomed to defeat. West took the heart ace and played a spade. Dummy's ten lost to the queen and East cleared the suit. After winning with the ace in dummy, South led a club, but East produced the club king and two spade winners for down two.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South: West North East 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass. West led the spade jack.

NORTH
 ♠ A 105
 ♥ K 983
 ♦ A 104
 ♣ 1063

WEST
 ♠ J 74
 ♥ A 64
 ♦ 1952
 ♣ 985

EAST
 ♠ Q8632
 ♥ J 102
 ♦ 76
 ♣ K J 3

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K 9
 ♥ Q 75
 ♦ A Q 74
 ♣ A 103

